The Bombay Gazette.

No. 9,624—New Series. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1879.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follow:—

To Subscribers in Bombay.—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Ann. m	Rs. 68
Half-yearly	29	Half-yearly	36
Quarterly	16	Quarterly	20
Monthly	6	Monthly	7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

Single Copy ..... As. 4.

Price for back numbers varies according to lapse of time between As. 8 and Rs. 2.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do.	2 8
Third do.	2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	0 2½ As.

A line, but no Advertisements counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ..... 8 As. per Line.
Second do. ..... 4½ „ „
Third and succeeding ..... 2½ „ „

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matter as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servant Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines ..... Rs. 1-0
Each succeeding line ..... „ 0-8 As.

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied. Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

Domestic occurrences: each—two rupees.

"Bombay Gazette" overland summary.

Subscription for one Year, *Post Free in India*, Rs. 12. Postage to England, Rs. 6-8.

Price per Copy ..... As. 4.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

WILL DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. MADURA, 1,943 Tons, on SATURDAY, 27th Sept., 1879, at 3 P.M., calling at Ratnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Coompta, Mangalore, Cannanore, Telicherry, Beypore, Calicut, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Negapatam, Madras, Masulipatam, Cocconada, Visagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point. Ports are called at in the foregoing or any order.

Connexion to the Nilgherry Hills.—The steamers are timed to reach Beypore at daybreak, and arrangements have been made for a train to leave Beypore specially in connection with the steamers' arrival to convey passengers right through to Mettapolium, where they will arrive at 7-45 p. m., and after staying for the night can proceed up the Ghat early the following morning.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. PUTTIALLA, 840 Tons, on THURSDAY, 25th September, 1879, at 4 p.m., calling at KURRACHEE, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, and BUSSORAH, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR CUTCH MANDAVIE AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. VINGORLA, 578 Tons, on MONDAY, 29th September, 1879, at 10 a.m.

FOR LONDON, via SUEZ, ALGIERS AND LISBON.

S. S. PUNJAUB, 1,080 Tons, on SATURDAY, 18th October, 1879, connecting at Aden with S. S. ARCOT, 1,782 Tons.

Saloon passage ..... Rs. 500
Second Class passage ..... „ 325

The ARCOT is due in London about 27th November. Transfer at Aden made by Company.

FOR NATAL, MOZAMBIQUE, ZANZIBAR, ADEN, HODEIDA AND JEDDAH.

S. S. PUNJAUB, 1,080 Tons, on SATURDAY, 18th October, 1879. Cargo and Passengers for Hodeida and Jeddah can be sent by this steamer at through rates. A favourable opportunity to Natal is offered, as the Union Company's steamer is timed to leave Zanzibar for Natal within 24 hours of Punjaub's arrival.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 22nd September 1879.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY

VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA and BOMBAY on the 24th, on the 1st of each Month.

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY.
(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	Rs. 250	Rs. 150	Rs. 40	Including Wines.
Suez	380	240	60	
Port Said	380	240	90	
Messina	500	340	140	
Naples	500	340	140	
Leghorn	500	340	140	
Genoa	500	340	140	
Marseilles	550	350	140	Without Wines.

Children under 3 years, free of charge; Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE of CHARGE to the extent allowed in the Handbooks. All extra Luggage will be charged for at rates which can be learnt from the Agent.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—

PERSIA, to sail on WEDNESDAY, 1st October.
SUMATRA, to sail on SATURDAY, 1st November, 1879.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 a. m. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

For Hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 2, Hummum Street.

Bombay, April, 1879.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

S. S. WISTOW HALL,
2,674 TONS, 400 H. P.,
CAPTAIN T. COLLIN.

THIS Steamer will be despatched on or about the 29th September. Her Saloon and Cabins are all on Deck. For Passages, &c., apply to the undersigned.

EDWARD BATES & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 30th August 1879.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, via SUEZ CANAL.

THE COMPANY'S S.S. MEDEA, Captain P. Carlovich, will be despatched from BOMBAY to TRIESTE on the 11th October, 1879.

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board at moderate prices) as under:—

To	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Trieste	Rs. 400	Rs. 280	Rs. 140
To Cyprus (Via Port Said)	„ 375	„ 195	„ 143
To Port Said	„ 320	„ 255	„ 131
To Suez	„ 240	„ 160	„ 132
To Aden	„ 170	„ 130	„ 66

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailling.

THROUGH TICKETS FROM TRIESTE TO LONDON.

Via Vienna, the Rhine, Ostende or Calais and Dover, are granted by the Undersigned at

	Via Calais.	Via Ostende.
First Class, Trieste to London	£12-3	£11-18
Second Class, Trieste to Cologne	£9-19	£9-14
First Class, Cologne to London		

Travellers with through tickets are allowed lbs. 55 free luggage.

Tickets are available for two months from the date of departure from Trieste.

INSURANCES effected by the General Insurance Company, Limited, Marine Branch.

For further particulars, freight, passage, etc., etc., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.

Sassoon House, 7, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, August 1st 1879.

BASS'S BEER IN WOOD.

IMPORTED DIRECT FROM MESSRS. BASS & Co.

SHIPMENTS of the above, specially selected from the finest brewings, are received fortnightly per Mail Steamer.

Per Hogshead, Cash ..... Rs. 80
Per Kilderkin, Cash 34

TREACHER & Co., Limited.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched for EUROPE:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1879
— SUMATRA	2488	450	R. F. Briscoe	29th Sept.
(s) NIZAM	2725	450	A. E. Barlow	6th Oct.
— TRAVANCORE	1903	300	W. Barratt	13th do.
(s) LOMBARDY	2723	450	W. B. Hall	20th do.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (s) proceed direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

ADAM TAIT,
Bombay, 27th August 1879. Acting Superintendent.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
KASHGAR	2621	450	E. J. Baker	30th Sept.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

ADAM TAIT,
Bombay, 27th August 1879. Acting Superintendent.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT GALLE.

THE following Steamers will be despatched or the above ports:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
ASSAM	3633	500	N. Stewart	10th Oct.
TANJORE	2163	450	W. W. Fentiman	7th Nov.
SIAM	3014	500	G. N. Hector	5th Dec.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

ADAM TAIT,
Bombay 27th August 1879. Acting Superintendent.

WANTED.

AN EUROPEAN or EURASIAN CUTTER is REQUIRED in the Harness Workshop, Bombay Arsenal. Salary Rupees 120 per mensem. Applications should be addressed to Commissary of Ordnance, Arsenal, Bombay.

F. W. SPRING, Major, R.A.,
Commissary of Ordnance.

NOTICES.

FOR SALE, MANILLA and OILED COIR ROPE and CORDAGE. Apply to

OWEN & ORELL,
Agents to W. H. HARTON & Co., Calcutta.
Apollo Street, Bombay.

JOHN BLEES,
TRAVELLING PHOTOGRAPHER,

LETTERS to be ADDRESSED, care of Messrs. KING, KING and Co., Bombay.

CABUL FIELD SERVICE TENTS

WEIGHING 80 lbs. Price Rs. 75. Can be had at short notice on application, accompanied by remittance in full, to

THE AGENT, ELGIN MILLS COMPANY, CAWNPORE.

INDIA TO ENGLAND by THE LEVANT AND THE DANUBE. Re-printed from the *Bombay Gazette*.

Price—One Rupee.

May be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office and from Messrs. Thacker & Co.

J. NEUBERG,
5, Meadow Street.

JUST TO HAND,
PER S. S. TANJORE,
A CHOICE PARCEL OF
MANILLA
CIGARS AND CHEROOTS.

"Cavite" Brand,

Extra fine quality and size.
The finest production of the Manillas, and Choicest Importation of the season.
Carefully selected by Mr. Neuberg's special agent at
MANILLA.
"PRIMA PRIMA QUALITE."

No. 1 CIGARS,
Cavites.
Rs. 90 per 1,000.
Per Box of 50, Rs. 5.

No. 2 CIGARS,
Cavites,
Rs. 65 per 1,000.
Per Box of 100, Rs. 7.

No. 2 CHEROOTS,
Cavites.
Rs. 65 per 1,000.
Per Box of 100, Rs. 7.

CIGARETTES.
Mild, Medium, and Full Flavored.
MANUFACTURED DAILY.
Deliciously fresh.
14 Brands to select from.
Illustrated Price List forwarded on application

J. NEUBERG,
5, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

NOW READY.

A COLLECTION OF

LEGISLATIVE ACTS:

USEFUL TO MERCHANTS IN GENERAL.

Full cloth, 8vo. Demy, 400 pp.

Price—Rs. 5; Interleaved, Rs. 6-8

Postage Annas 4 Extra.

COMPRISING:

Sea Customs Act 1878—With Notifications made by the Government since passing the Act.

Customs Tariff Act, 1875—With Notes, Notifications, and exemptions of articles from Customs duties, which came into force from the 1st April 1879.

The Indian Arms Act, 1878—With revised Rules and Notifications made by the Governor-General in Council since passing the Act.

The Opium Act, 1878—With Rules and Notification, made by the Governor-General in Council since passing the Act.

The Bombay Salt Act, 1873—With Notification regarding Shipments of Salt to Calcutta.

The Salt Act, 1877.

The Stamp Act, 1879—With Notifications and Rules made by the Governor General in Council since passing the Act.

The Indian Ports Act, 1875.

The Native Passenger Ships Act, 1876.

The Abkari Act, 1878—With Rules and Notifications made by the Government since passing the Act.

Periodical Survey of Steam Vessels Act, 1864—With Rules and Regulations made by the Governor in Council for the guidance of Shipwright and Engineer Surveyors, &c.

The Steam Vessel Survey Amendment Act, 1873.

The Bombay Port Trust Act, 1879.

LIMITS AND RULES OF THE PORT OF BOMBAY.

Orders for Copies may be registered at the BOMBAY GAZETTE Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FRAMJEE COWASJEE HALL,
(OPPOSITE THE MONEY SCHOOL.)

FIRST APPEARANCE of PROFESSOR HILLIARD and COMPANY in their EXTRAORDINARY, MYSTICAL and NOVEL DRAWING-ROOM ENTERTAINMENT, lately exhibited in the Egyptian and Royal Polytechnic Halls, London, before crowded houses.

GRAND OPENING NIGHT,
SATURDAY, 27TH SEPTEMBER, 1879.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Reserved Seats	Rs. 3	Back Seats	Rs. 1
Unreserved Seats	„ 2	Gallery	As. 8

Seats may be reserved at Messrs. S. ROSE and Co.'s, Rampart Row.

Doors open at 8 p.m. Performance at 9 p.m.

FANCY DRESS BALL.

A FEW GENTLEMEN'S COSTUMES FOR SALE. To be seen at

SOUNDY & Co.'s,
Rampart Row.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that in terms of the Resolutions passed at a General Meeting of the Members on the 9th instant, the Executive Committee have appointed THURSDAY and FRIDAY, the 2nd and 3rd days of October next, for ballotting at the Offices of the Chamber for FIVE ELECTIVE TRUSTEES under the Bombay Port Trust Act No. VI. of 1879.

By Order of the Committee,

J. GORDON, Secretary.

Bombay Chamber of Commerce, 23rd September 1879.

JUST READY,
SURVEYOR GENERAL'S
NEW MAP OF AFGHANISTAN.
28 in. by 24 in.
Price Rs. 2.

THACKER & CO., LIMITED,
BOMBAY.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

REDUCTION IN THE RATE FOR THE CARRIAGE OF GALL-NUTS OR MYRABOLLAMS.

NOTICE is hereby given, that on and after the FIRST of OCTOBER, 1879, the rates now charged for the carriage of Gall-nuts and Myrabollams will be REDUCED to the SPECIAL RATE charged for Grain over this Railway.

Majoo Phul or Persian Gall-nuts will, however, be charged at the Third Class Rate as at present.

HENRY CONDER,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, the 22nd of September 1879.

JUST ARRIVED,
SACCONE'S GIBRALTAR SHERRY.
Price Rs. 23 per dozen quarts.
CARLOWITZ.
SPECIALLY BOTTLED FOR INDIA.

By Max Greger & Co., Price	Rs. 20 and 22	per doz. qts	
Ditto ditto	„	24	per 2 doz. pts.
Hamilton & Grieve's Champagne	„	54	per doz. qts.
Ditto ditto	„	58	per 2 doz. pts.

Price Lists of their other Wines, Still and Sparkling, Brandies, &c., &c., can be obtained on application to

Wm. WATSON & Co.,
Agents.

28, Apollo Street, Bombay.

PETIT MEDOC CLARET.

THE Company's importation of this Wine remains unequalled at the price. The Public are respectfully requested to compare the quality with similar Brands (so styled) recently shipped to this market.

Per doz. Quarts, Cash, Rs. 13-0.

TREACHER & COMPANY (Ld.)

LONDON NOTICE.

INDIAN CO-OPERATIVE AGENCY, LD.
28, HOLBORN VIADUCT, LONDON.

SECOND ISSUE of the PRICE LIST is now ready.

Apply to the following Company's Agents, viz.:—

Bombay—Messrs Purvis & Son, Elphinstone Circle.
Calcutta—Messrs Sykes & Co., 1, Grant's Lane.
Madras—Messrs Shaw and Wintle.
Kurrachee—Mr George C B Brayon.
Colombo & Galle—Messrs Delmege, Reid & Co.
Malta—Mr E N Archer, 303, Strada Reale.
Southampton—Mr E A Henniker, 6, Lower Queen's Terrace.
Portmouth—Messrs Curtis & Sons, Old Broad Street.

Bankers:

Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China: Madras, Bombay, Colombo, Kandy, Galle, Matale, Rangoon.
Delhi and London Bank, Limited: London, Calcutta, Delhi, Lucknow, Mussoorie.
Agra Bank, Kurrachee.
Alliance Bank: Simla, Lahore, Rawul Pindee, Murree.
Uncovenanted Service Bank: Agra, Allahabad, Bareilly, Nainee Tal.
Bank of Bombay: Indore, Oomrawuttee.

Board of Management.

W. DREW, Esq., Managing Director.
LAMBART COWAN, Esq., Secretary.
MAJOR-GENERAL SAXTON.
MAJOR FRANCOIS MACKENZIE.
MAJOR-GENERAL T. WOOLLAMS HOLLAND.
DR. MATHEW KANE, F.R.G.S.
DR. ALONZO STOCKER.
MAJOR-GENERAL T. W. MERCER.

ORIGINAL LIST OF SHAREHOLDERS.

Abdulrahman, Syed
Ali, Syud Waris
Ann, Frank William
Ann, Rev. Robert
Austruther, Keith
Atkins, Emily
Banerjee, Hem Chundra
Barnett, John, Jun
Barrow, Oscar
Barry, John Warren
Barry, Mrs Letitia Ann
Barry, Miss Dorothy
Baugh, Colonel T W
Barns, John W
Barwise, Walter Jackson
Bayne, James Duric
Beamish, John
Bernard, Mrs A
Biddulph, Capt Middleton
Birch, Edmund John
Bishop, John Baillie
Bray, James
Brockman, Capt R
Brown, James Algernon
Buckley, Robert B., CE
Burgess, Major, H M
Burrows, John Mackson
Byas, Dr Ed Hegley
Caernarton, T C
Campbell, Robert
Carter, Henry J
Caulfield, Aylmer Martin, LLD
Charlesworth, Dr Henry
Christie, Thomas North
Claridge, Colonel H
Clucas, Rev G P
Cole, Chas James
Cole, William H
Coles, Major General
Colonan, Edward
Conon, James Hunt
Cooper, A
Cowan, Lambart
Crawford, Tyson
Cunningham, Robert Macfie
Daplyn, Miss Sarah
Davidson, Robert
De Facien, Emmanuel Ed
Dent, Mrs Mary Ann
Depree, Lieut-Colonel George C
Douglas, J C
Drake, J H
Drew, Mrs Pattie
Drew, William
Drysdale, Romeo Jarvis
Dunbar, H F
Duncan, Alfred Henry
Duncan, Hugh
Dyer, James
Edaljee Jamsetjee Khory
Ewart, J H
Fearon, Francis
Felwell, Joseph W., CE,
Figg, Harry
Figg, Henry
Figg, Miss Frances
Figg, Miss Leila
Figg, Miss Margaret
Fisher, Frederick
Fraser, Lionel Victor
Fuller, Lieut C F F
Gage, W C
Gartlewaite, Liston
Gardner, D M
Geddes, Mrs Agnes
George, Miss Ada Mary
Gibbon, William Forbes
Gandy, C V G, Lieutenant-Col
Gordon, Lewis
Gregson, Charles B
Groves, F W
Gupta, Matilak
Griffith, C T
Hall, W T
Harris, Mrs M A
Hayne, Nevill
Hazelarove, Major G P
Henderson, Ed Piercy
Herschell, Mrs Gulielma M
Hewat, Claude
Howston, Alexander., B P S
Hughes, A W
Hudgson, Gen C M
Hodgkinson, William
Hogan, G B
Holland, Major-General T W
Hormusjee Nusserwanjee, Vukiel
Howard, John
Huckin, Rev H R., DD
Ingleton, J K
Irvine, Duncan
Jackson, George
Jai Dutt, Joshee
Jarvis, Thomas Septimus
Kane, Dr Matthew, FRGS
Kane, Lieutenant
Kemp, George Lucas
Keys, John A
King, Daniel W F
King, F St Aubyn
Lane, Major C T
Lavender, Fredk
Lawrie, Alex
Lawrie, William Frederick
Leslie, Henry
Le Mesurier, Cecil, J F
Lewis, John Penny
Luscombe, Alfred
Lyall, Thos J
Mackenzie, Major F
Mackenzie, Lieut G T
Madan, James
MacGregor, Atholl
Madden, Major T H
Martin, C A
Martin, Chas W W., M S C
Martin, James Wentworth
Mayne, Capt R C
Mershman, Mrs Alice
McHarg, Lieut W H
McGuire, John H K.
Mercer, Major-General T W
Mercer, Warren Herklots
Mercer, Capt Chas Archibald
Moss, 29th Regt M N I.
Miller, Mrs Mary.
Mittra, Krishna Nath
Monies, Alfred
Moran, John K
Moung, Thain
Moonshee, Sadhoo Lall
Moss, Robert
Nandi, Sambhu Chandra
Newnham, Capt Ed
Newitt, William Thomas
Newton, Miss Ann
Nisbett, William Charles
O'Donoghue, F
O'Donnell, George
Ogilvie, Colonel James
Osborne, Col Willoughby., C B
Ottley, Ed John
Owen, William Charles
Palmer, William
Parreidt, Lieutenant W F T
Pitman, Charles Edward
Price, George R
Price, Hugh Bulkeley
Prigent, Rev Francis Marie
Prout, John
Pryce, Douglas D
Quinnell, Doctor R
Rambart, Rev T A
Rainbow, Charles Conyers
Rayner, Lieut M E
Richards, Price Lloyd
Richardson, Mrs Emily
Richter, E
Rivers, Lieut Thos Richard
Saxton, Rev Charles
Saxton, Maj-Gen Geo Harry
Saxton, G S
Saxton, Miss Fanny Forster
Saxton, Miss Lucy Mary
Saxton, William Waring
Saxton, H W
Sandys, Rev Joseph Samuel
Shivanand, Bhika Konwr
Skues, William M
Smith, Hamilton Lee
Smith, Sidney
Somes, Mrs Franc
Somes, Mrs Maria
Stainforth, Biscoe
Stephen, Miss
Stevenson, John
Strang, Mrs Julia
Stocker, Dr Alonzo Henry
Stocker, Thomas
Stone, G
Straker, C D
Taylor, Lieut Col, John Charles
Taylor, Miss Annie Hay
Tennant, R H
Thornhill, Dr W H
Thomas, G F
Toker, Captain A C
Travers, Gen Earnest Bellord
Trower, Mark Richard
Underwood, Miss Henrietta
Vanderzee, Major Francis
De Vitme, Captain C A
Van Ingen, W Wilfrid
Vigors, Chas T
Wait, W R
Walters, W H
Watts, George
Webster, J W
Whitelaw, R H
Wickham, A J
Williams, Engelbach & Co
Williamson, Lieut Richard
Wilkinson, Dr Herbert H
Wilson, Alex Henry
Winter, C D C
Wood, Major Alexander
Wyllie, W P
Womskaut, Mooherjee
Wright, James
Young, J J
Young, Sir W M N., Bart

Life Ticket-holders are not included in the above List.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LIMITED,
BOMBAY AND POONA.
JEWELLERS, &c.

BY APPOINTMENT.

THIS Department of the Company's extensive business receives special care and attention from the management, who confine their dealings to the FIRST CLASS LONDON MANUFACTURE AND QUALITY ONLY, for which the Company have been so long and so favourably known.

By the careful selection of novelties characterised by elegance, neatness, and taste, they trust to confirm and extend the large connection with which they have been favoured during the past FIFTY YEARS.

BRACELETS,
Jewelled with Diamonds, Emeralds, Carbuncles, Pearls, &c.
From Rs. 100 to Rs. 500.
Plain Gold.
From Rs. 80 to Rs. 150.

BROOCHES,
Jewelled with Diamonds, Rubies, Torquoise, Pearls, &c.
From Rs. 58 to Rs. 75.
In Plain Gold,
For Morning Wear,
From Rs. 30 to Rs. 75.

EARRINGS,
Jewelled with Diamonds, Pearls, Carbuncles, and Coral.
From Rs. 18 to Rs. 200.
Plain Gold,
From Rs. 18 to Rs. 50.

LOCKETS,
Jewelled with Diamonds, Pearls, Opals, &c., &c.
From Rs. 40 to Rs. 400.
Plain or Engraved Gold,
From Rs. 38 to Rs. 120.

NECKLETS,
Of the newest patterns, viz., Chain, Rope, Snake, and the new Flexible, &c., &c.
From Rs. 27 to Rs. 140.

WATCH CHAINS,
Ladies' Victoria and Gentlemen's Albert, of the newest designs.
Also Cable, Fetter, Alma Fetter, &c., &c.
From Rs. 75 to Rs. 220.

CHARMS
Masonic Charms.
From Rs. 11 to Rs. 45.
Ordinary Trinket Charms.
From Rs. 5 to Rs. 70.

PEN AND PENCIL CASES.
Spiral Spring and Telescope, in a variety of handsome designs Chased, Plain or Engraved.
From Rs. 27 to Rs. 80.

LADIES' JEWELLED RINGS,
From Rs. 16 to Rs. 250.

"ENGAGED" RING,
From Rs 30 to Rs. 200.

"GUARD" RINGS,
Neatly Engraved,
from Rs. 1 to Rs. 25.

WEDDING RINGS,
"Victoria" and "Alexandra,"
From Rs. 13 to Rs. 22-8.

GENTLEMEN'S RINGS,
Snake Rings, Jewelled with Diamonds, Emeralds and Rubs.
From Rs. 27 to Rs. 125.
Signet Rings with Sardonyx, Onyx, Lapis Lazuli, &c.
From Rs. 32 to Rs. 90.
Jewelled Rings,
From Rs. 120 to Rs. 1,600.

SUITES OF STUDS AND LINKS,
Plain, Gold, or Jewelled.
In Morocco cases, containing each
1 Collar Stud, 3 Breast Studs, 1 Pair Links,

BREAST STUDS,
Plain Gold, or Jewelled, in sets of three,
From Rs. 9 to Rs. 150.

COLLAR STUDS,
Plain Gold, or Jewelled;
From Rs. 7 to Rs. 12.

SLEEVE LINKS & SOLITAIRES,
Plain Gold, or Jewelled, at per pair,
From Rs. 22-8 to Rs. 36.

SCARF PINS,
Worked Gold, Crystals, or Jewelled,
From Rs. 32 to Rs. 100.

SCARF RINGS,
A variety of pretty patterns,
From Rs. 16 to Rs. 65.

FULL-SUITES,
Consisting of
BRACELET, BROOCH AND EARRINGS;
Plain Gold or Jewelled,
From Rs. 160 to Rs. 650.

DEMI-SUITES,
Consisting of
BROOCH AND EARRINGS,
Jewelled with Diamonds, Emeralds, Pearls, Torquoise, &c.
From Rs. 135 to Rs. 200.
Plain Gold;
From Rs. 120.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

THACKER & Co., Ld.,

SURVEYING AND MATHEMATICAL INSTRUMENTS.

THACKER & Co. (Limited), import Surveying and Mathematical Instruments only from well-known makers, principally TROUGHTON and SIMMS, ELLIOTT BROS., and W. F. STANLEY, as it is the experience of the Management that the guarantee of perfection and accuracy afforded by such names as the above is highly esteemed by the Profession, although Instruments by unknown makers may be procured at a slightly cheaper rate.

Theodolites.
Dumpy Levels.
Levelling Staves.
Prismatic Compasses.
Pocket Sextants.
Optical Squares.
Clinometers.
Spirit Levels.
Pocket Levels.
Pantographs.
Cases of Instruments.
Pocket Sets.
Half Sets.
Spare Instruments.

Architects' Scales.
Marquois Scales.
Protractors (all kinds).
Pocket Rules.
Parallel Rulers (all kinds).
Measuring Tapes.
Do. Chains.
T Squares.
Set Squares.
Straight Edges.
Railway Curves.
French Curves.
Drawing Boards.
Stencil Plates.

Field Books.
Level Books.
Note Books.
Mapping Pens.
Indian Ink.
Plotting Scales.
Mounted Drawing Papers.
Cartoon Papers.
Tracing Cloth.
Tracing Paper.
Sectional Paper.
Sundries.

ARTISTS' MATERIALS.

Dry Water Colours.
Moist do. in pans.
Slow drying do. in tubes.
Oil Colours in tubes.
Dry Water Colour Boxes.
Moist ditto.
Oil Colour Boxes.
Illuminating Colour Boxes.

Camel Hair Pencils.
Siberian do.
Sable do.
Hog Hair Tools for Oils.
Sable ditto.
Varnishes, Oils, &c.
Drawing Papers.
Oil Sketching Paper.
Prepared Canvas.
Do. Millboards.

Mahl Sticks.
Palettes, Slabs, &c.
Palette Knives.
Dippers, &c.
Bristol Boards.
Mounting Boards.
Drawing Pencils.
Crayons.
Gold and Silver Shells.
Gold Leaf.

ILLUSTRATED PRICE LISTS UPON APPLICATION.

*** *All Articles advertised are kept in stock.*

THACKER & CO., LIMITED,
ESPLANADE HOTEL, BOMBAY.

D. FERNANDES & COMPANY,
DISPENSING CHEMISTS,
30, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

PRESCRIPTIONS ARE CAREFULLY DISPENSED WITH THE PUREST DRUGS AND CHEMICALS, under the personal superintendence of our Mr. FERNANDES who has had twenty years experience in the business at Messrs. TREACHER & Co., Bombay.

CONSULTATION FREE, AND MEDICINE CHARGES VERY MODERATE.

PATENT MEDICINES OF ALL SORTS.
A LARGE SELECTION OF PEBBLE SPECTACLES,
EYE-DRESSERS—NEUTRAL-TINTED AND COLOURED.
FANCY SMELLING SALT BOTTLES, TOOTH BRUSHES, ELASTIC SILK SUSPENDERS AND BANDAGES.
A LARGE STOCK OF GOLD AND ALUMINIUM JEWELLERY.

C. MARCKS & CO.,
WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS, AND OPTICIANS,

BOMBAY:
4, Hummum Street,

(ENGRAVERS.)

POONA:
East Street.

BEG to offer their best thanks to their Bombay and Mofussil Constituents for their kind patronage during the past year, and having now considerably added to their stock and made careful arrangements for the efficient and speedy execution of all work in their Repairing Branch, venture to hope for a continuance of their liberal support.

Messrs. C. MARCKS & Co. beg to call attention to

AN ENTIRELY NEW STOCK OF

Silver Hunting, Semi-Hunting, and Crystal-face Lever and Keyless Lever WATCHES, at Rs. 20, 30, 35, 40, 45 50, 60, 65, 75, 80, and 100 to Rs. 250.

A splendid Assortment of highly finished Ladies' and Gentlemen's Gold Keyless Lever Watches, with compensated balance wheel, expressly manufactured for India.

Gold and Silver Chronometers, Quarter and Minute Repeaters, Chronographs, Perpetual Calendar Clock, Racing and Double Time Watches, &c., always in Stock.

Cheap Aluminium plated and German Silver Watches, from Rs. 20.

German Silver Keyless Lever Watches, just introduced strong, serviceable and guaranteed to keep good time from Rs. 30 to Rs. 35.

JEWELLERY.

LADIES'		GENTLEMEN'S	
GOLD VICTORIA CHAINS.	EAR DROPS.	GOLD ALBERTS.	LOCKETS.
ALBERTS.	WEDDING RINGS.	STUDS.	CHARMS & SEALS.
NECKLETS.	KEEPERS.	SLEEVE LINKS.	SPRINGS & SPLIT RINGS
BRACELETS.	CROSSES.	SOLITAIRES.	SWIVELS.
BROOCHES.	RIBBON SLIDES.	SIGNET RINGS.	GOLD KAYS.
EAR-RINGS.		SCARF RINGS.	

A Large Collection of Engagement Rings, set with Diamonds, Rubies, Sapphires, Opals, Turquoises, Pearls Corals, &c.

COMPLETE STOCK of Spectacles and Eye-glasses, of best Brazilian Pebble, in Gold, Silver, Steel and Aluminium Frames.

WATCHES carefully examined and regulated and sent Post free to any part of India.

WATCHES under Rs. 50 are guaranteed for one year, above Rs. 50 for two years, accidents excepted.

Repairs of every description of Watches, Clocks, Musical Boxes and Jewellery undertaken and executed by skilled Workmen with care and expedition.

Up-country Orders to be accompanied by Remittances or Reference in Bombay.

PRICE LISTS FREE ON APPLICATION.

C. MARCKS AND CO.,

Bombay:
4, Hummum Street.

Poona:
1, East Street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

DEVONSHIRE CIDER,
BOTTLED BY FOSTER.

THE NEW SEASON'S PREPARATION of this deliciously refreshing Beverage has arrived, and fully maintains its high reputation.

Quarts per doz. Cash Rs. 8 8
Pints „ „ „ 5 12

SOLE AGENTS,
TREACHER & CO., LIMITED.

TRICHINOPOLY CHEROOTS.

PREPARED EXPRESSLY FOR THIS COMPANY OF FINEST SELECTED TOBACCOS.

Cash. Rs. a.

Thompson's, Dawson's and Noble's muster, per box of	100	1	12
Do. do. do.	250	4	0
Dindiguls and Havannahs, ... box of	100	2	0
Do. do. box of	250	4	8
Treacher's muster. box of	50	1	2
Treacher's Gem muster ..... box of	50	1	0

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

WALKER'S EXTRACT OF COFFEE AND CHICORY,

SUPERIOR to anything hitherto offered. One bottle makes fifteen imperial pints of strong Coffee of excellant flavour, the equivalent of 30 large or 60 small breakfast cups, being nearly a pint for one anna. Invaluable in travelling, campaigning, shooting, or at sea.

Per Half Imperial Pint Bottle, Re. 1.
Per Dozen Rs. 10.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

KEMP'S CA

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

TUESDAY EVENING, 23rd SEPT. 1879.

CONSOLS in London yesterday advanced from 97⅛ to 97⅜, but French Rentes were unchanged at 118¼, and Enfaced Rupee Paper at 76 for Fours and 82½ for Fours-and-a-half.

A withdrawal of £100,000 from the Bank of England for North America is advised, but in the present state of the money market this is not likely to exercise any perceptible effect.

In the General Produce markets there is no change advised. Coffee and Cocoanut Oil are unaltered, and Seeds are quiet at previous prices. Wheat is strong and advancing, and for Indian qualities prices to arrive show an advance of 1s. to 2s. per quarter.

Reuter reports the Manchester Piece Goods market quiet but steady, but private advices are less favourable, prices being given as 1½d. to 3d. per piece lower since Friday.

Cotton in Liverpool yesterday closed dull, the day's sales being only estimated at 6,000 bales, of which 600 were Surats, while spot prices were reduced 1-16d. per lb. all round. The decline is doubtless owing to the heavy receipts at the American ports, and in New York the price of ready Mid. Uplands has declined from 12½ to 11⅝ cents, while December shipment has receded from 10·21 to 10·05 cents. per lb. The receipts at the U. S. ports to date show the following comparisons :—

	1879.	1878.	1877.
Two days' Receipts.....	26 000	18,000	9,500
Three days' do.	43,000	29,000	12,500
Total since 1st Sept.....	165,000	178,500	53,500

Bar Silver in London is still quoted by Reuter at 51¼d. per oz., and this is confirmed by private advices, business having been done at the price.

EXCHANGE to-day has been quiet and unaltered. Only one bank is out as a buyer at the minimum rate for Credits, but with the small amount of paper offering this is sufficient to prevent any advance, while the others show no disposition to draw at higher quotations either ready or forward. We quote :—

Bank Bills, on demand	1s. 7¾d.	per Re.
Ditto 2 months' sight..	1s. 8d.	,,
Credits, 3 ,, ,, ...	1s. 8 1-16 to ⅛d.	,,
Documents, 3 ,, ,, ...	1s. 8¼d.	,,
France 3 ,, ,, ...	2·13.	,,

On Calcutta we still quote demand drafts at 1-16 to ⅛ per cent. premium, 60 days' sight 9-16 per cent. discount.

GOVERNMENT PAPER is dull and with few buyers rates tend downwards. We quote :—Fours, Rs. 92½ ; Fours-and-a-half, Rs. 99½ to ¾.

In the SHARE MARKET there has been rather less doing to-day. The feeling is still firm, but investors seem to have supplied their requirements for the time being, and rates, as a general rule, have undergone no change. Bank of Bombay shares we still quote at Rs. 665. Land and Press Companies are unchanged, and in Spinning and Weaving Companies the only movement is an advance of Rs. 10 in Bombay United.

COTTON is dull and depressed owing to the Liverpool advices, and export buyers are quite out of the market ; but with small stocks in hand dealers are by no means anxious sellers, and the small demand from the local mills is sufficient to prevent rates giving way in proportion to home quotations. We quote :—

Good Omra	Rs. 223	per candy f. p.
F. G. F. do	,, 218	,,
G. F. do	,, 213	,,
Good Dholleras	,, 222	,,
F. G. F. do	,, 217	,,
G. F. do	,, 211	,,

SEEDS.—Linseed is firm at Rs. 7-2 per cwt. owing to the absence of supplies. For Rapeseed there is no enquiry, and we still quote Rs. 6-12 per cwt. for Gujarat. Some small sample parcels of new Gingelly have come to hand and have been bought for local consumption at Rs. 42 per candy.

WHEAT is in active demand for export at advancing prices, but the absence of supplies prevents business of any importance resulting. We quote :—Best Soft White, Rs. 39 ; No. 2, Rs. 37 ; No. 3, Rs. 35 to Rs. 36 per candy.

FREIGHTS, if anything, are a shade firmer. For Liverpool Wheat has been booked by the Wistow Hall (s. s.) at 13s. 9d.; and the quotation for measurement is 23s. 9d. per ton. For Genoa and Marseilles the steamer of 1st October has been filled up at 20s., and for 1st November the quotations are 22s. 6d. and 25s. per ton. Trieste and Venice we quote at 20s. per ton, payable here.

PIECE GOODS to-day are undoubtedly quieter owing to weaker advices from home. From the bazaar the business to-day is not estimated at more than 150 to 200 packages, and there has not been much done to arrive. Prices are not quotably altered, but the tendency is certainly in buyers' favour.

COALS are quiet with little doing. On the spot the market is supplied by the cargoes recently arrived, but to arrive there are practically no sellers.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Bank.	No. of Shares.	Nomi. Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rates per Share.
		Rs.	Rs. p. s.		
Agra Bank	100,000	100	all	6 p. s.	123
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	4 do	730
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	5 do	665
Bank of Madras	60,000	250	all	3 do	250
National Bank of India.	37,320	625	£12-10-0	6 do	110

LAND COMPANIES.

Colaba Land Co. (New.)	4,000	1,000	all	15 p.c*	855
Freke Land and Pier Co. Limited	7,500	150	all	4 p. s.	120
Masagon Land	1,750	2 000	1,000	20 p. s.	350
Port Canning Land Company, Limited..	6,000	1,400	all	15 p. s.	260

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock.....	..	£20	218 3-0	5 p. ct	302
Do. New £20 Shares....	..	£20	130 14-6	do	28
Ditto -...	..	£20	69 7 6	do	73
Ditto -...	..	£20	31 12-1	do	32
B. B. and C. I. Ry. Co.	..	£100	1,000	do	1,200
Do. New Shares. ...	..	£18,19	0-12	do	350

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton Press Co...	150	5,000	2,500	150 p.s.	800
Albert Co., Kurrachee..	300	1,000	1,100	125 do	980
Albert Ginning Co....	100	500	all	18 p.ct	500
Apollo Press Co.....	750	2,750	2,200	32 p.s.	600
Bellary	175	1,000	all	25	170
Broach Cotton Co	125	400	all	50 p.s.	485
Indian Press Co.....	1,000	350	all	14 do	50
Broach Cotton Co	400	1,000	all	10 do	30
Darwar Co	1,000	1,500	all	75 do	50
Colaba Press Co	500	1,250	all	50 do	400
Dholleras P. and G. Co.	500	1,000	all	18 do	125
Dharwar Ginning Co....	833	1,000	all	100 do	975
Fort Press Co	60	5,500	1,250	50 do	1,000
French Press Co.....	200	500	all	60 p.s.	415
Mofussil Press and Ginning Co.....	1,125	400	all	30 do	215
Prince of W. Press	120	..	1,500	250 do	165
Ramoon's Press Co.....	500	800	720	25 do	225
Sind Press Co.....	400	850	750	60 do	465
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co., Ld.....	100	1,000	925	125 do	1,225
Victoria Cotton Gin and Press Co	150	850	all	12 p.ct	500
Walkers Unlimited Press Co.....	450	1,000	1,000	25 p.s.	545

* For Share for the half-year.

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Alfred Manufacturing Co.	1,000	500	all		350
Alliance Spinning.....	800	2,500	all	30 p.	1,300
Anglo-Indian S. and W. Company	80,000	10	10	Nil	58
Bhowmagur M. and P. Company	80	2 00	2,000	do	200
Bombay United.....	80	1,00	all	25	780
Coorla S. and W. Co....	1,000	1,00	all	do	575
Central India S. and W. Company	2,50	50	all	do	575
Dharumsey Spinning ..	3,00	2,00	all	do	975
Empress S. and W. Co.	70	50	all	do	360
Great Eastern.....	1,40	1,00	all	25	575
Hindustan S. & W. Co..	57	1,00	all	Nil	590
Jugmohan Spg. & W. Co.	70	1,00	2 00	do	475
Jowraj Salloo Mills	75	1,00	all	do	670
Khandeish Spinning ..	75	1,00	all	Rs. 30	575
K. Mucoonjee S. & W. Co.	1,00	1,00	all	do	540
Madras Spinning	80	1,25	all	do	190
Madras U. Spinning....	42	1,00	all	50 p.s*	1,300
Manockjee Nusserwanjee S. and W. Co.	80,00	50	50	Nil	7
Manockjee Spinning	2,50	1,00	all	30 p.s*	1,145
Menerjee Spinning	1,04	1,00	all	Nil	980
Muzagon S. and W. Co..	2,00	5,00	..	do	120
National S. and W. Co. of India.....	90	1,00	all	do	625
Oriental	4,00	625	all	15	600
Princess of Wales Spinning	60	1,25	all	Nil	75
Sassoon S. & W. Co....	1,50	1,00	all	do	450
Soondercabe Spinning ..	64	1,00	all	do	510
Do. do. ½ Share.	50	1,00	25	do	120
Shahpore S. and W. Co.	500	1,00	all	30	775
Victoria Mills	349	1,00	all	Nil	475

* Per Share for the half-year.

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES IN LIQUIDATION.

Albert Mills	400	2,000	1,700	Nil	nominal
Alexandra S. and W. Co.	2,25	415	all	do	
Bombay Hemp and Jute Mill Company.....	6,00	300	all	do	
Broach Mills	..	..	..	do	
Colaba S. and W. Co...	900	1,00	all	do	
Fleming S. and W. Co..	3,75	500	all	do	
Mandvie S. and W. Co..	1,20	500	all	do	
Nerled S. and W. Co....	..	..	..	..	
Nicol Press Manufacturing Co., Ld.....	600	1,000	all	do	
Nursey S. and W. Co....	2,50	400	all	do	

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	225 p.s.	1,950
Bombay Fire Insurance	180	10,000	2,000	250p. s.	2,950xd.
Bombay Gas Company..	50,000	50	all	7½ p.ct	58
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co. Limited	1250	100	100	10 p. s.	105
Bombay Saw Mills Co..	600	1,000	all	...	490
Landing and Shipping Co. of Kurrachee, Ld..	..	500	300	88 p. s.	900
Malabar Company, Ld..	1,00	200	100	7½ p. ct	12
Mechanical Buildings Co.	1,00	500	all	p. s.	16
Prince of Wales Insurance Company	250	8,000	1,00	88 p. s.	915xd.
Thacker and Co., Ld..	1,00	100	100	10 p. ct.	110
Thresher and Co., ...	1,00	2,5	all	62½ p. s.	660
Wagon Patent Slip Co..	1,00	250	all	p. ct.	15

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE SHIP MAGGIE E. SEED, 1,364 tons, Captain C. Whiting, will sail to-day for Callao, in ballast.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's s. s. MADURA, 1,266 tons, Captain J. C. Sharp, arrived in harbour yesterday from Coast and Calcutta, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr. D. McKinnon, 4 lunatics and 4 sepoys, and 53 deck.

ARRIVAL.

Sept.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
23	Madura (s)	Sharp	Calcutta, Aug 29.

The ship Maggie E. Seed, Whiting, to Callao, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday :—Steamer Madura, to Coast and Calcutta.
Steamer Henry Bolckow, to P. Gulf via Kurrachee.

DAILY IMPORTS.—SEPTEMBER 23.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Clan Stewart s—238 boxes brandy, Nowrojee Ardaseer and Sons.
Winton Hall s—70 cases iron sheets, Jamsetjee Cursetjee and Co ; 4 casks hardware, Bhyemeya Ebrahim.

FROM LONDON.

Persia s—16 packages papers, Abdool-lly Abdool Rahim and Co.
Bengal s—9 cases glassware, E K Mahamed ; 24 cases colored window glasses, Ishioo Sazba and Co ; 40 casks beer, Eduljee Bazonjee.
Ancona s—20 casks glass vials, Tyebally Abdoolally.

FROM GENOA.

Manilla s—75 cases brandy, Shapoorjee Rustomjee Sookhia.
Australia s—25 cases brandy, Nowrojee Ardaseer and Sons.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Union—50 cases brandy, Nowrojee Ardaseer and Sons.
Precurseur s—100 cases brandy, Nowrojee Ardaseer and Sons.
Assiria s—50 cases brandy, D F Patha and Co.
Persia s—150 cases brandy, Treacher and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—SEPTEMBER 23.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Ellen Bates—100 cwts coir rope, and 95 cwts coir yarn, Nanjee Govindjee ; 10 tons bones, Edward, Bates and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Sumatra s—431 bales cotton, P and O S N Co.

FOR GENOA.

Sumatra s—250 bales cotton, P and O S N Co.
Persia s—400 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co.

FOR NAPLES.

Persia s—250 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers ; 100 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Persia s—550 cwts gingely seed, S S Sawson.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Kashgar s—60 bales yarn, Killick, Nixon and Co ; 40 bales twist, The A S and W Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Kashgar s—7 cases sharkfins and 1 case fishmaws, Vuzeer Thaver ; 74 cwts oolpates and 74 cwts sumada stones, Byramjee Sorabjee ; 97 bales twist, S N Talcee ; 31 bales twist, Jamsetjee and Somanjee ; 15 bales twist, Cursetjee Somnjee and Co ; 21 bales twist, Tata and Co ; 15 bales cotton, Hajee Essac Elias ; 12 cases fishmaws and shark fins, Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy ; 15 bales twist, The A and S and W Co.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

FOR LIVERPOOL VIA CAPE.

1015 Ellen Bates, Hodgson—Edward, Bates & Co.

FOR VENICE.

1408 Sumatra (s), Briscoe—Mails, 29th Sept.
1172 Travancore (s), Scott—Mail-, 13th Oct.

FOR GENOA.

1019 Persia (s) Dodero—C Grondona.

FOR MAURITIOUS.

1329 Bengal (s), Rowley—M. Macken ie & Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

2154 Bates Family, Baily—Edward, Bates and Co.
594 Dewa Gungadhur, Fish—Edward Bates & Co.
1053 Loch Awe, Scott—Finlay, Muir & Co.
1190 Loch Ness, Forshaw—Finlay, Muir & Co.
1389 North Riding, Ward—The Captain.

FOR MOULMEIN.

1338 Roumania, Jack—Finlay, Muir & Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

1514 Kashgar (s), Baker—Mails, 30th Sept.

FOR BUSSORAH.

639 Henry Bolckow (s), Crowden—B. P. S. N. Co.

FOR JEDDAH.

1356 Clan Ranald (s), Jose, Finlay, Muir and
1417 Columbian (s), Baldwin—Shepherd & Co.

NOT FIXED.

1291 Blair Hayle, Watson—Merwanjee Nusserwanjee.
125 Golconda (s), Seaton—P and O Co.
2278 Great Victoria—Killick, Nixon and Co.
875 Hougomont, Scotland—W. M. Macaulay & Co.
1399 Kinross, Hancock—he Captain.
767 Koina (s), Do-ric—sas bin Calife.
746 Lamerview, Pringl—The Captain.
1076 Lumley Castle (s), Sanders—McCulloch, Beyts and Co.
1479 Macedonia (s), Laird—W. and A Graham and Co.
1239 Prince Victor, Biddle—The Captain.
1250 P. F. Webster, Perry—The Captain.
1398 Scottish Chieftain, Hamilton—The Captain.
730 Supreme, Dewar—Finlay, Muir and Co.
816 Scotish Bord, Hutchison—Finlay, Muir and Co.
270 St. Anne, Redenac—The Captain.
1270 Venus, Macaulay—The Captain.
1631 Vellore, Thoms—The Captain.
1080 Vixen (s), Wilson—W and A Graham & Co.

ROYAL NAVY AND BOMBAY MARINE.

874 Abyssinia (s), 4, Barrett—(Harbour Defences.)
597 Amherstch (s)
945 Czarwitch, Elton—(I. G. S.)
1060 Dalhousie (s), Powell—(I. G. S.)
33 Kwanchi (s)—(I. G. S.)
107 Magdala (s), 4, Barrett—(Harbour Defences.)
1700 Tenaserim (s) Street.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—SEPTEMBER 23.

Barnet, Lieut, R E, on duty, from Kirkee.

DEPARTURES.—SEPTEMBER 23.

Jacob, Major, Staff, from leave, to Poona.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, September 20.)

Mr Flindell, Superintendent of the 2nd Grade, Telegraph Dept, is allowed privilege leave for three months.

Consequent on the departure on furlough of Mr Horst, Assistant Superintendent, 1st Grade, Captain Cowan, Staff Corps, Assistant Superintendent, 2nd Grade, and Captain Martin, Staff Corps, assistant superintendent, 3rd Gra e, are appointed to officiate, respectively, in the 1st and 2nd Grades of Assistant Superintendent.

Consequent on the return from furlough of Captain Andrew, Staff Corps, Deputy Superintendent, 3rd Grade, the following revesions are made :—Captain Hadden, officiating Deputy Superintendent, 3rd Grade, to revert to his substantive appointment of Assistant Superintendent, 1st Grade. Captain Cowan, Staff Corps, officiating Assistant Superintendent, 1st Grade, and Captain Martin, Staff Corps, Officiating Assistant Superintendent, 2nd Grade, to revert to their substantive appointments of Assistant superintendent, 2nd and 3rd Grades.

Consequent on the departure on furlough of Mr Mc'ill, Officiating Assis ant Superintendent, 1st Grade, Captain Steel, Staff Corps, Assistant Sup-rintendent, 2nd Grade, and Captain Martin, Staff Corps, Assistant Superintendent, 3rd Grade, are appointed to officiate, respectively, in the 1st and 2nd Grades of Assistant Superintendent.

Consequent on the departure of Captain J Hill, Assistant Superintendent, 1st Grade, to Europe on furlough for six months, the following officiating promotions are made :—Captain Cowan, Staff Corps, Assistant Sup-rintendent, 2nd Grade, to officiate as Assistant Superintendent, 1st Grade ; Lieutenant Gore, Assistant Superintendent, 3rd Grade, to officiate as Assistant Superintendent, 2nd Grade.

Mr Jackson, Assistant Superintendent, 2nd Grade, is granted three months' privilege leave.

Privilege leave for six weeks has been granted to Colonel Russell, Chief Engineer and Secretary to Agent, Governor General, for Central India.

Major Swetenham, Bengal Staff Corps, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, will officiate as Chief Engineer and Secretary to Agent, Governor General.

Major Swetenham, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, has assumed charge of the Office of Chief Engineer and Secretary to Agent, Governor General, for Central India.

Mr Goodfellow, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, has passed the Departmental Standard Examination.

Baboo Ashootosh Mitter, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, has made over charge and Mr Hope, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, has received, charge of the Bundelchund Road Division.

Lieut Grant, Assistant Engineer, on return from Field Service, is posted to the Meerut Division, Military Works.

Lieut Grant, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, is posted to the Meerut Division, Military Works.

Mr Cunningham, Engineer-in-Chief, Thrboot State Railway, is granted one month's privilege leave.

Mr Bighy, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade (temporary rank), Thrboot State Railway, will, in addition to his own duties, discharge the current duties of the Office of Engineer-in-Chief, Thrboot State Railway.

Mr Campion, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, is appointed to officiate as Executive Engineer of the Soan Division, Punjab Northern Railway.

Mr Campion, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade (temporary rank), is transferred from the Punjab Northern State Railway to the Bhopal Railway Survey.

Mr Tyndale, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, I V S Railway, has reported his arrival at Moolt an and is posted to the Engineer-in-Chief's Office.

With reference to Public Works Department Notification No 300, dated 23rd, Mr R W Egerton, Assistant Engine r, 2nd Grade, has ceased to belong to the Punjab Northern State Railway.

The three months' privilege leave granted to Mr Gomperts, Executive Engineer, 2nd Gr de, attached to the Agra Division of the Rajputana State Railway, is cancelled.

PUNJAB GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Punjab Government Gazette*, Sept. 18.)

Surgeon-Major Holmes, Officiating Civil Surgeon, Kohat, is appointed Superintendent of the Jail at that st tion.

Major Corbyn, Deputy Commissioner, Shahpur, has obtained privilege leave of absence for three months.

Major Parker, Officiating Judicial Assistant, Umballa, is appointed to officiate as Deputy Commissioner of Shahpur.

Mr Robert-, Deputy Commissioner, Gurgaon, has obtained privilege leave of absence for 35 days.

Mr Anderson, Assistant Commissioner, Umballa, is, on the expiration of the privilege leave of absence granted to him, appointed to officiate as Deputy Commissioner of Gurgaon.

Mr Saint, pensioned Apothecary, in charge of the Lahore Civil Dispensary, has obtained privilege leave of absence for three months.

Assistant Surgeon Tabu Singh, doing general duty at the Mayo Hospital, Lahore, is appointed to the charge of the Lahore Civil Dispensary.

Surgeon Young, Civil Surgeon, Amritsar, has obtained privilege leave of absence for two months.

Surgeon-Major Fannin is appointed to officiate as Civil Surgeon of Amritsar, in addition to his other duties.

Captain Richardson, 18th Bengal Cavalry, is appointed to officiate as Assistant Commissioner and Magistrate of Mecan Meer, in addition to his other duties.

Mr Johnstone, Officiating Professor, Government College, Lahore, has passed the Departmental Examination in Hindustani.

The undermentioned Officers have been granted extensions of leave :—Mr Macnaghten, Judicial Assistant, 1st Grade, 2 months furlough. W Coldstream, Deputy Commissioner, 2nd class, 1 month furlough.

Mr Clarke, Officiating Judicial Assistant, Peshawar, has obtained privilege leave of absence for one month and 15 days.

Dr Dickson, Superintendent of the Rupar Central Jail, has obtained privilege leave of absence for three months.

Doctor Ferguson is, on being relieved of the charge of the Civil Surgeoncy of Delhi, appointed to officiate as Superintendent of the Rupar Central Jail.

Surgeon-Major Fairweather, Civil Surgeon, 1st Class, is on the expiration of the privilege leave of absence granted to him.

Captain Macpherson, Officiating Cantonment Magistrate, Peshawar, has obtained privilege leave of absence for 2 months.

Mr DeCourcy, Extra Assistant Commissioner, Peshawar, is appointed to officiate as Cantonment Magistrate of Peshawar, in addition to his other duties.

Surgeon-Major Hulseberg, in medical charge of Her Majesty's 60th Regiment, is placed in charge of the civil medical duties of the Cantonment of Mean Meer.

Assistant Surgeon Sada Na d doing general duty at the Mayo Hospital, Lahore, is appointed junior House Surgeon of that institution.

Mr Lake, Officiating Assistant District Superintendent of Police, is appointed to officiate as District Superintendent of Police, Umballa.

Mr Homan, Assistant District Superintendent of Police, is appointed to officiate as District Superintendent of Police, Hoshiarpur.

Captain Davidson, Assistant Adjutant-General, Punjab Frontier Force, having been employed on Special Duty from 26th July to 18th August his privilege leave is extended accordingly by twenty-four days.

Surgeon-Major Costell, 4th Punjab Cavalry, having, on the 1st September returned to duty, the remaining portion of the leave granted him is cancelled.

THE BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

By LIEUT. C. L. COMMANDANT W. S. HEWETT.

Bombay, 23rd September, 1879.

1 It is notified that the Range at Colaba will be reserved on the morning of Friday next, the 26th inst-nt, for the competitors in the Volunteer Contest of the S I R A, and also on the morning of Tuesday, the 30th instant. For particulars apply to Captain R M Wyer, Local Secretary.

2 No 118, Sergt J Thomas, and No 885, Vol S G Smith, D Company, have permission to be absent from Bombay for 2 months from this date to proceed to Khandala and to take their rifles with them.

By Order,
W. M. TENNENT,
Captain and Actg. Adjutant, Bombay V. R. C.

CALENDAR FOR SEPTEMBER 1879.

PHASE OF THE MOON.

Full Moon.....30th, 2h. 8·3 m. p.m.

Date.	Remarks.	Sun rises. A.M.	Sun sets. P.M.	High Water.	Low Water.
		H.-M.	H.-M.	H. M.	H. M.
Wed. 24	.....	5 51	5 54	{ 6 1 m 5 51 a	0 10 m ...
Th. 25	.....	5 51	5 53	{ 7 27 m 7 41 a	0 25 m 1 49 a
Fri. 26	.....	5 51	5 52	{ 8 40 m 8 55 a	1 37 m 3 1 a
Sat 27	.....	5 51	5 51	{ 9 28 m 9 52 a	3 3 m 3 47 a
Sun. 28	Sixteenth Sunday after Trinity.	5 51	5 50	{ 10 11 m 10 31 a	3 48 m 4 28 a
Mon. 29	St. Michael—Michaelmas Day.	5 51	5 49	{ 10 42 m 11 3 a	4 30 m 4 53 a
Tues. 30	.....	5 52	5 48	{ 11 10 m 11 39 a	5 7 m 5 23 a

MR. A. MENIST, OCULIST'S OPTICIAN, of AMSTERDAM and LONDON, will RESUME his PROFESSIONAL VISIT to BOMBAY, on or about the 22nd of October. Notice of which will previously be announced.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.

MURPHY—September 19th, at Mhow, Central India, the wife of Captain Cecil Murphy, Royal Artillery, of a son.
STORMONT—September 21st, at the Government Farm, Khandesh, the wife of A. Stormont, of a daughter.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

MOFFATT—September 19th, at Cawnpore, the wife of Alexander C. Moffatt, of a son.
SKENE—September 15th, at Lucknow, the wife of Captain C. McD. Skene, of a daughter.

DEATH.

GOODBURN—September 18th, at Roorkee, of mesenteric consumption, Avis Maude, daughter of Charles Goodburn, aged 4 years.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES and other Remittances, sent to this office should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1879.

THE Indian Press we think has, with few exceptions, been a little too hard upon Government in criticizing the official version of Major Butler's expedition into the Turcoman country, which appeared in our columns a few days ago. Not that we think the half and half policy which Government has pursued with reference to the Turcoman tribes deserves much commendation; that is a different question altogether from the issues connected with Major Butler's transactions with the Viceroy, and the work which the former undertook to carry out. To that we will refer further on ; but as to the Turcomans, we are fully convinced that, if we would only recognize our own strength and fight Russia a little with her own weapons, and when she despatches expeditions into territory which we have always persistently claimed as lying outside the sphere of her influence, if we were to afford the people attacked our countenance and assistance, we would hear much less of Russian intrigue on our frontier, or of Russian aggression on those peoples of Central Asia, in whose independence we are interested. To maintain that independence it is, however, not necessary that we should espouse the cause of the peoples to the bitter end, or deliberately go to war with Russia in their defence. There is no reason why we should not—when Russia embarrasses us—thwart her designs in the manner that shall be most convenient or effective. Thus a Russian army is now marching upon Merv, yet English Cabinets have on more than one occasion given Russia to understand that such an undertaking on her part would call for our interference. In 1876 Lord Derby wrote to Lord Loftus and asked him to impress upon Prince Gortschakoff the evil consequences of such a step ; and later on the Russian Government was informed that a movement towards Merv on their part "would impose on Her Majesty's "Government the necessity of making a corres- "ponding advance in order to allay apprehen- "sion and to remove misconception from the "minds of the people of those countries." But in spite of all these protests a Russian army is once more on the march ; Merv is again threatened and at a time when the movements of Russian troops which the operation entails, causes us serious inconvenience, and gives rise to risks of grave complications. We have therefore good grounds for interfering, and for taking our own measures to protect the threatened districts. To go to war about them and to despatch a British army to Central Asia, we have admitted, would not be wise ; but we may, if we chose, adopt another policy which, while costing us nothing, would be quite as effective as open hostility. Russia, we say, is now embarrassing us by her action, then why may not we embarrass her in turn by giving the Turcomans all the assistance in our power short of sending them British troops ? Who can doubt that, if the Arabs of Central Asia had at this juncture a few British officers and a few thousand stands of breech-loaders to aid them, they would not render a good account of the Cossack army that sooner or later will assuredly attack their country ? There are many men now in the British army who would risk everything to be permitted to do at Merv what Pottinger did at Herat, or Williams at Kars ; and we may depend upon it that Russia would be very chary of dragging upon herself a style of retaliation that might even end in turning her out of Central Asia altogether. We have already informed Russia that the course she is now pursuing is displeasing to us ; and that being the case if she persists in that course she ought surely to be made to abide the consequences ; while we, on our part, should not hesitate to take the most efficacious means at our disposal of counteracting a distinct menace to the tranquillity of our Eastern dominions. During the Khivan expedition we saw how Russia feared any attempt on our part to stir up against her the tribes of Asia. None knew better than the adventurers at Tashkend that the Mahomedans of the East only required British sympathy and British assistance to rise *en masse* against the Empire that had placed them under subjection ; and it was openly said at St. Petersburg that the Indian Government had the power, if it had chosen to exert it, of stopping the advance upon Khiva altogether. And so have we now the power of stopping the march upon Merv. The Russian papers themselves have pointed out to us the way, knowing full well what they themselves would do under similar circumstances. They have proclaimed loudly, but unfortunately without truth, that the Turcomans are fighting the invading army with arms furnished from India. We believe that in measures such as we indicate will alone be found the way to checkmate Russian aggression. If she can send friendly envoys to Kabul, so can we to Merv and Bokhara, and the sooner we begin to thus threaten her with her own weapons the better it will be for ourselves. It will prove a much cheaper plan of meeting our adversary than by invading Afghanistan periodically.

Now, from what has appeared, it is evident, we think, that Lord Lytton himself is quite alive to the advantages of the course indicated above ; but that course would be too bold and too wise a one for the Beaconsfield Cabinet either to adopt or to sanction. From the abject manner in which negotiations about Central Asian affairs are carried on between the British Foreign Office and St. Petersburg, it is out of the question to suppose that the English Government would be prepared to face the correspondence that would ensue upon the despatch of British officers to the camps of the Tekke Turcomans. That apparently was the position when Major (then Captain) Butler appeared at Simla and made an offer in strict confidence to proceed "entirely on his own risk and responsibility" to Merv to obtain whatever information he could. It says a good deal for Lord Lytton's enterprise that he listened to and encouraged that proposal, and that he went the length of privately assisting it from the limited secret fund at his disposal—to the extent of £1,000—which, by the way, was all that Captain Butler ever asked for. It will be observed that above all things, the whole transaction was to be considered strictly secret. Captain Butler from the moment he received his thousand pounds was to have no further connection with Government, and on no account was he to betray his patron—not his employer—who, by assisting him, probably ran the risk of receiving a wigging from England, should the affair, by any chance, become public. It was distinctly explained to Captain Butler that Government was not responsible in any way for his actions ; that he went as a private individual on a private enterprise ; and he was even refused a letter to the Chief of the Turcomans, which he had asked for. Now, what did Captain Butler do ? He first went to England, and without authority engaged at considerable expense subordinates who were told they were on Government service. The same story was repeated in Bombay, and a firm here, on the strength of it, was induced to honour Captain Butler's drafts to no small amount. In Persia he was assisted by Captain Napier and Messrs. Zeigler & Co., who believed they were making advances to an accredited agent of the Indian Government. Of course the Russian Minister at Teheran, under such circumstances, got wind of the whole affair, and informed the people at St. Petersburg regarding Major Butler's destination, who forthwith charged the English Cabinet with dispatching a British agent to the Turcoman country. Our ambassador, knowing nothing of Lord Lytton's connection with Captain Butler, naturally denied the impeachment ; and so the Indian Government, through Captain Butler's indiscretion—to call it nothing worse—was placed in a most embarrassing position. We think, therefore, we are justified in saying that those newspapers who condemn Lord Lytton and hold up Major Butler to public admiration in this affair are not treating the subject in an impartial spirit. It seems to us that Major Butler does not come well out of the controversy. He distinctly failed to carry out his private engagement with Lord Lytton, who encouraged the enterprise—more as a private individual than as the Viceroy of India—and the moment that Major Butler began to call himself a Government agent, the Viceroy was quite justified in disowning him. The experiment which Lord Lytton made was a dangerous one for himself personally, but we distinctly think it a pity that it failed. For there are many British officers who possess the means and the pluck to carry out similar services for the State on "their own responsibility," but future Vice roys, after the Major Butler incident, will be chary of encouraging such private enterprises, however tempting they may appear. We have thought from the first, and we think so now, that Major Butler would have done well to have held his peace in this matter. He does not—now that we have heard the other side—come well out of the discussion. Having undertaken the journey in a purely private capacity, and having accepted the thousand pounds with which the Viceroy assisted him, he ought never to have referred to Government again except to communicate whatever information he may have collected.

OUR correspondent with the advance guard on the Shuturgurdan informs us that one tribe at least on the Kurrum Valley line has broken out into open hostilities. The Monguls have always given trouble, and from the beginning of our operations up to the present time, have been in the habit of murdering defenceless camp followers or solitary sepoys when these were found alone. But the attack on the convoy now advised is a much more serious affair. It must have been made in force, for evidently every soul accompanying the mules, including the five sepoys on escort duty, was overwhelmed and killed. As our correspondent telegraphs, this is the first serious raid that has taken place in the Pass—and we fear that it is only the first of many, unless instant measures are taken to administer punishment to the marauders. Some idea of the audacity of the assailants may be formed from the fact that the attack

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

(LATEST FROM THE PRESS COMMISSIONER.)

THE ARMY OF KABUL.

ARRIVAL OF THE AMIR'S AGENTS.

SIMLA, SEPT. 23.

Mustafi Habibulla and Mazir Shah Muhammad, deputed by the Amir to communicate with General Roberts, have arrived at Ali Kheyl.

THE RUSSIAN MARCH UPON MERV. DEFEAT OF THE ADVANCE COLUMN.

SIMLA, SEPT. 23.

From Persia it is stated that the Russian advance column near Guzukh Tep was defeated on the 12th instant, that 700 Russians were killed and their rifles captured, and the remainder had fallen back on Benoma. This intelligence has been confirmed from two sources.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

THE ARMY OF KABUL.

A RAID ON OUR CONVOYS.

TWENTY-FOUR MEN KILLED.

ADVANCE GUARD, SHUTURGURDAN, SEPT. 22.

A strong body of Mongols has just waylaid a convoy of mules belonging to the field telegraph, which was returning to Karatega at the foot of the Surkai Kotal, four miles from this point.

Eight sepoys of the 5th Punjaub Native Infantry, forming the guard, and sixteen muleteers have been killed, while eighty-four mules have been carried away altogether.

A corporal who had seen the bodies on the road reported the occurrence here, and a party at once started for the scene of the attack. The Mongols were seen retiring up the *nulla* with their booty. The troops pursued them: the Highlanders and Goorkhas pushing up the slope of the hill, but the enemy got clean away.

This is the first raid which has been attempted in the Pass.

ADVANCE OF THE TROOPS.

KANDAHAR, SEPT. 22.

Troops, as telegraphed, leave for Khelat-i-Ghilzai on the 23rd, with the addition of two large guns.

The Governor of Kandahar provides supplies for the force up to Jaldak.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA RACES.

POONA, SEPT. 23.

THE HACK RACE.

Mr. Paul	} Dead Heat
Stolen Moments	
Lochiel	3

THE GALLOWAY PLATE.

Tiger	1
Armistice	2
Sunset	3

THE GOVERNOR'S CUP.

Child of the Desert	1
Kohinoor	2
Nujaffee	3
Young Revenge	4

THE TRIAL STAKES.

Janitor	1
Newcastle	2
Kingcraft	3

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(*By Red Sea Cable.*)

THE RUSSIANS AND TURCOMANS.

LONDON, SEPT. 22.

The *Turkestan Gazette* states that an envoy from the Tekke Turcomans arrived at Merv in July last to solicit assistance in their war with the Russians. Half the Turcomans at Merv promised their co-operation, whilst the others, holding in esteem the friendship of Russia, refused to aid the Tekkes.

CONSOLS.

LONDON, SEPT. 22.

Consols 97¾.

ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

LONDON, SEPT. 23.

An understanding has been arrived at between Lord Salisbury (Foreign Minister) and M. Waddington (Minister for Foreign Affairs in France) with reference to affairs in Egypt and the Greek frontier question.

PRINCE BISMARCK'S VISIT TO VIENNA.

VIENNA, SEPT. 23.

The interviews which have taken place here between Prince Bismarck and Count Andrassy have resulted in showing that the interests of Germany and Austria are identical and will be peacefully asserted.

STEAMER MOVEMENT.

PORT SAID, SEPT. 22.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Assyria, outward bound for the Persian Gulf and Kurrachee, left to-day.

LONDON, SEPT. 22.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed dull. Surats dull.

The London Cotton Market has been flat.

Fair Dhollera	5½
The Manchester Market has been quiet but steady.	
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	76
4½ per cent. do.	82½
3 per cent. Consols for account	97½
5 per cent. French Rentes, 1872	118½
Bar Silver	51⅝

The sum of about £100,000 has been withdrawn from the Bank of England for North America.

STEAMER REPORTS.

MADRAS, SEPT. 23, 10.19 A.M.

Monday's Manila mail from Hongkong postponed till 2 p. m. Wednesday.

RATE OF EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 7¾d.	Per Rupee.
Do.	3 months' sight 1s. 8d.	"
Credit	3 months' sight 1s. 8 1-16 to 1d.	"
Documents	3 months' sight 1s. 8¼d.	"
France	3 months' sight 2-13.	"

THE WEATHER.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

Sept	Colaba. In. cnt.	Fort. In. cnt.	Byculla. In. cnt.
Total previously registered	58 96	67 62	70 35
23 Tuesday	0 0	.....	.....
24 Wednesday	.....	0 50	0 53
Total	58 96	68 12	70 88
Fall up to 23rd Sep. 1878	102 70	110 40	108 60
Do. to 23rd Sep. 1877	59 42	49 67	59 32

HOUR.—The returns from the Fort and Byculla are made up to 6 p.m. each day. The return from Colaba is up to midnight.

WEATHER REPORT BY TELEGRAPH.—SEPT. 23.

CHENAB'HUR, 4-5 p. m.—Weather clear; wind W.

KARWAR, 5 p. m.—Weather fine; wind N. W. 4; thermometer 82; barometer 29·918.

MANGALORE, (Sept. 22) 4 p. m.—Weather cloudy; wind S. E., S. E. Fall of rain 7 cents.

TUTICORIN, 2-56 p. m.—Weather fair; wind W; thermometer 94; barometer 29·82.

VIZAGAPATAM, 5 p. m.—Weather clear; wind N. W. light; thermometer 82. Fall of rain 5 cents.

RAINFALL ON THE GUJARAT LINE.

We have been favoured with the following records of rainfall on the districts intersected by the B. B. and C. I. Railway, by Mr. Mathew:—

PANJU.	In. Cts.	VAITARNA.	In. Cts.
Previously reported	73 45	Previously reported	66 67
September 17	0 0	September 17	0 5
" 18	0 6	" 18	0 15
" 19	0 3	" 19	0 7
" 20	0 21	" 20	0 0
Total	73 75	Total	66 89
PALGHAR.	In. Cts.	GHOLWAD.	In. Cts.
Previously reported	69 73	Previously reported	58 28
September 17	0 0	September 17	0 0
" 18	0 11	" 18	0 5
" 19	0 10	" 19	0 0
" 20	0 4	" 20	0 0
Total	69 98	Total	58 33
BULSAR.	In. Cts.	SURAT.	In. Cts.
Previously reported	59 38	Previously reported	33 91
September 17	0 0	September 17	0 0
" 18	0 0	" 18	0 0
" 19	0 0	" 19	0 0
" 20	0 0	" 20	0 0
Total	59 38	Total	33 91
BARODA.	In. Cts.	SABARMATI.	In. Cts.
Previously reported	39 21	Previously reported	34 59
September 13	0 0	September 13	0 0
" 14	0 0	" 14	0 0
" 15	0 0	" 15	0 6
" 16	0 0	" 16	0 21
" 17	0 0	" 17	0 0
" 18	0 0	" 18	0 0
" 19	0 0	" 19	0 0
Total	39 21	Total	34 86
VIRAMGAM.	In. Cts.	WADHWAN.	In. Cts.
Previously reported	29 26	Previously reported	15 82
September 13	0 49	September 13	0 0
" 14	0 0	" 14	0 0
" 15	0 0	" 15	0 0
" 16	0 0	" 16	0 0
" 17	0 0	" 17	0 0
" 18	0 0	" 18	0 0
" 19	0 0	" 19	0 0
Total	29 77	Total	16 6
KHARAGHODA.	In. Cts.	DABHOI.	In. Cts.
Previously reported	16 20	Previously reported	39 51
September 13	0 15	September 17	0 3
" 14	0 0	" 18	0 0
" 15	0 0	" 19	0 0
" 16	0 0	Total	39 54
" 17	0 0		
" 18	0 1		
" 19	0 0		
Total	17 6		

THE Town Council yesterday sanctioned an expenditure of Rs. 4,000 for the purpose of supplying water from the Tulsi main to the residents of Khambala Hill. The cost is to be met from the grant for "contingencies," Tulsi Water Works loan.

BOTH in Persia and Mesopotamia continuous rain has done great damage to the crops, and famine is said to be almost inevitable.

THE city of Kabul, according to the Quarter-Master-General's route book, is 230 miles from Kohat by the Kurrum route; 190 from Peshawur by the Khyber; 319 from Kandahar by Khelat-i-Ghilzai and Ghuzni, and 357 miles from Balkh by the Bamian.

AN announcement recently appeared in a certain newspaper that a goods train of the Punjab Northern State Railway had run into a herd of fifteen buffaloes, killed eleven, and injured two out of the number. It has been ascertained after inquiry that no such accident as alleged has recently occurred on the Punjab Northern State Railway. An accident of a like nature, however, occurred so far back as the 9th of September, 1876, and probably allusion to this event has been made by the newspaper.

SIMLA, where the monsoon is said to have closed, has had 70·07 inches of rain this season, the highest since 1875. The harvest prospects are improving.

THE Simla Exhibition was to have been opened on Saturday last, but the Lahore paper states it has been postponed to next Saturday, and that nobody knows whether Lord Lytton will deliver the preliminary oration, or whether Sir Robert Egerton will do it, or indeed whether an oration will be delivered at all. Few, perhaps, would have particularly objected if the show had been postponed to a less pre-occupied season. Many persons, who would have been visitors, or exhibitors, are making for the seat of war; and those who are left behind may probably become suspicious of some resemblance to æsthetic Nero's fiddling while Rome is in flames.

THE Kurrachee edition of the *Civil and Military Gazette* calls attention to "a most seriously disgraceful state of affairs in connection with the postal service between Quetta and Jacobabad. The jemadars and sowars of the line have not, we are told, received their pay for the last three months."

IN the course of an article on the Khoja sect, which forms a considerable portion of the population of Western India, and *apropos* of the recent murder of a Khoja by a Khoja at that place, a Kurrachee paper remarks:—One cannot fail to be struck, at once of course who knows aught regarding the doctrines inculcated by the Aga, by the coincidence there is between not only his self-assumed spiritual supremacy and that of the head of the Church of Rome, but between the strict interdict laid by the Aga on the reading of the Koran and that laid by the Pope on the reading of the Scriptures; in the one case the plea assigned is, the mischief done by lay people, especially the unlettered sections of them reading, and having read to them, what no one but a priest ought to read and can correctly explain; in the other case, we have yet to know the reasons for the prohibition imposed; at all events, it is imposed, that fact cannot be disputed, the reasons for it need not be difficult of explanation. The longer the Khojas are prevented from making themselves acquainted with the teachings of a man of whom Aga Khan himself is a staunch and devout follower, so long will they be dragged at the wheels of the car that carries the huge superstition they adore."

THE *Madras Times* states that the Government of India recently—after the massacre of the British Embassy—addressed the Madras Government with a view to obtaining transports for the frontier from that Presidency. At a late extraordinary council meeting the subject was fully discussed, and it was resolved to appoint an officer for the special duty of visiting the various districts and purchasing on behalf of the Government of India all the available country tattoos, &c. Since then the arrangements made by the Bombay Government having proved successful in regard to transports, the Madras Government have been asked by telegraph to postpone their operations till further need is shown for a supply.

As soon as the news of the attack on the Embassy at Kabul were published, telegrams from all parts of the province were received by the Punjab Government; and foremost amongst them, offering condolences, as well as the State troops, was one on behalf of the young Maharaja of Patiala, from the Council of Regency of the Patiala State. Nor was any time lost by the young Nawab of Bhawalpur in renewing his loyal offer of troops, and he was followed immediately by similar offers from the Rajas of Jhind, Nabha and Kapurthalla. The question of accepting the offers of these chiefs, the *Pioneer* announces, is now before the Indian Government, and it is considered likely that a brigade of about one thousand cavalry and two thousand infantry will be utilized either within or beyond the borders.

A TELEGRAM to the *Pioneer*, dated Ali Kheyl, Sept. 20th, states:—"There was some firing on the camp of the 72nd Highlanders last night, between 9 and 10 o'clock. The officers were standing round a wood-fire near the mess, and were fired upon from the neighbouring hill-side. Whilst scattering the logs to extinguish the fire, they were again fired on, after which a brisk volley was fired into the camp. One shot struck Private Jackson in the head whilst he was preparing to turn out of the tent. The 72nd's piquet sentries returned the fire, and a company was sent up to clear the hill-side. On this the marauders decamped, first extinguishing a bright beacon they had lit as a sort of rendezvous. These night visitors were probably Ghilzais excited by yesterday's 'Eed' festival."

AFTER the Afghan question, the subject which has been most discussed in Indian journals during the last week is the Government of India's decision in the Har Sahai case. The writer of "The Week" in the *Englishman's Saturday Evening Journal* remarks thereon:—If the decision, as reported, is correct, the old saying that, "every man's house is his castle" has no application in India, for, according to the ruling there laid down, any impertinent or obnoxious subordinate official can call on his superior officer at any time he likes, and if a polite message is sent out to him to say that he cannot be seen, the visitor may first kick up a row with the servants in the verandah and refuse to leave, and if the superior comes out on hearing the noise and orders him to go, the unwelcome visitor may assault him with comparative impunity. I say impunity, because in this case the offender, conscious of his guilt, applied to be allowed to retire on a pension, which has been granted him. The native Bengal papers are shouting with joy at the decision, as it opens a new door for native subordinates to insult their European superiors. Perhaps the Government of India had now better lay down in a circular order the hours at which a European official is bound to receive visits from his subordinates, whether he likes it or not, for otherwise further difficulties may arise. I am not a servant of Government, but I can safely say that I should resort to violent measures to turn any native visitor out of my house who would not leave when told to do so. The social intercourse of Europeans and natives, one of the philanthropist's fads at present, is not likely to be much forwarded by this decision.

THERE are some particulars of our relations with the Naga tribes on the north east frontier contained in a recent resolution by the Chief Commissioner of Assam. The previous Chief Commissioner, Colonel Keatinge, considered that, for some while to come, we might be contented with keeping the Nagas in subjection, and making them pay taxes up to the longitude 94°30'; and that ultimately our influence would cover the country up to that longitude. But Sir Steuart Bayley sees no reason in the theory that Naga tribes to the west of long. 96° 30' shall enjoy the safety of British Government with the blessings of taxation, while Nagas to the east of that line are to be doomed for ever to heathen independence. Mr. Damant, the political officer of the Naga Hills, has to deal with not less than ten distinct tribes. Foremost amongst these are the Angamis, a wealthy and warlike tribe numbering some 200,000. They cultivate the land in terraces, they possess fire-arms, they bully the weaker tribes, and they are civilized enough to deal in counterfeit coin and spurious gunpowder. The Kookies, Mekirs, and some 5,500 of the Rengmas who are settled, are the most peaceable of the Nagas. Then there are Nagas of whom we know very little as yet, but may expect to meet some day; such as the Hatigorias and Semas. Government, says Sir Steuart Bayley, has determined to adopt a "stable policy of gradually suppressing raids and extending a settled administration" along the Naga frontier; and on the Angami Nagas, at least, the knowledge of this determination, coupled with a practical expedition now and then, has a good effect. There was an expedition in 1877-78; and in 1878-79 Mr. Damant reports a decided diminution in the number of raids, massacres, and plunders. There is still a long list of murderous outrages, however, and ceaseless internecine warfare, which will give Government a great deal to do before the north-eastern frontier is a quiet place to live in.

THE conduct of the Afghan Amir at the time of and subsequent to the Kabul massacre is being keenly criticised on such information as the public has been able to obtain, and the conclusion is almost invariably against him. The *Civil and Military Gazette*, in an excellent article in which he analyses the Sowar Taimur's story, exclaims:—"If God will"! If the Amir will. Is it credible that the outbreak would have gone on even for half an hour without the Amir's knowledge? Are we really to believe that six mortal hours after the first shot was fired His Highness was "just making arrangements?" Only one regiment, we are told, began the disturbance, and there was only one more in its neighbourhood—*i. e.*, close to the Residency. Where were all the loyal troops that Yakub had been mustering for Turkestan, and only three regiments of which had by that time started on their northern march? Are we to believe that Yakub was powerless to collect a sufficient force to overawe the two regiments of mutineers? The probable explanation is that all the troops had fraternized; but in that case there would have been no use in "making preparations." And in that case, too, would Yakub have dared to write a friendly reply which the crowd could have read—and which, according to Taimur himself—the messenger actually did read? Had Yakub been in terror of his life he would probably never have written such a letter—except perhaps, on the understanding that it was to be immediately suppressed, until wanted as evidence of the writer's unimpeachable intentions. The short and the long of it is that Taimur's letter is for the most part incoherent. In so far as it is intelligible it goes to show that the outbreak was premeditated; and also as regards the Amir—either that His Highness showed bad faith from the beginning of the disturbance, or that he temporized in his timid irresolute way, until he lost his head and his authority both, and prevaricated all round, in self-defence." Again, the author of "The Week" in the *Englishman's Saturday Evening Journal*, after recapitulating all the news which has been received, through the Press Commissioner and otherwise, sums up:—"Looking at the evidence in every light, I can come to no other conclusion than that the Amir was guilty of complicity in the attack on the Residency, and that he has since been endeavouring to put off the advance of the British troops by framing excuses for his conduct."

T. T. in *Truth* writes:—I should like to know whether Professors Huxley and Allman themselves derive much satisfaction and real enjoyment from the conclusion they, like a good many others of these explorers of "the unknowable," as Herbert Spencer hath it, have come to, viz., that "the basis of life is protoplasm," and that this all-leavening yeast lies at the bottom of the ocean in one vast, inexhaustible layer, described in the proper scientific therefore as "Bathybius" (*i.e.*, out of the depth), or in simpler language, agreeable to the vulgar, "a peculiar slimy matter." Now just think of this, ye who fancied yourselves sprung from the gods! "Dost thou art and unto dust shalt thou return," is nothing to it. It is one thing to be reminded at once of one's mortality and immortality by Shakespeare's

> "To what base uses we may return, Horatio! and Imperious Cæsar, dead and turned to clay, Might stop a hole to keep the wind away. O, that that earth, which kept the world in awe, Should patch a wall to expel the winter's flaw!"

But it is quite another thing, and a far more miserable one, to be prated at perpetually with these dissections and analyses of human matter by men so wise in their own generation. And when they have made this discovery, as they would have it, which is really none at all, for we knew it was so, I would simply ask: "Apres on?" What signifies your "Bathybius," Professor Allman, when you are as ignorant as a born idiot of the real secret of life? What is "protoplasm," and what "Bathybius"? How is it the vehicle of thought and genius? Answer me that if you can, though I am bound to say it is a matter of uncommonly small concern to me as a thinking man, who would be more disposed to sit down comfortably over the motto of one of your own school:—"Dum Vivimus Vivamus." But after all this fuss about "Bathybius," this new "elixir vitæ" of the modern Van Helmonts—is there such a thing? Is it not all fudge that this potent mud dredged up from the deep sea by the science officers of H.M.S. Porcupine was anything else than mud? The best of the joke is that the rival scientists of H.M.S. Challenger, who were pretty good dredgers, could never find any of it, and they dismiss the matter with a very hard and cruel observation, that this wonderful slime was really only an inorganic precipitate due to the action of the alcohol in which the specimens were preserved. *Sic transit gloria Bathybii!* The Presidents of the British Association for the Advancement of Science will have to find a new text for their next lay sermon. I would suggest whether the sediment at the bottom of the sea may not be the refuge meteoric dust of ages, the chips of old and worn-out worlds. By the bye, the B. A. might render highly important service, quite in their line, by fitting out a ballooning expedition to collect meteoric dust, with Professor Tyndal as chief.

AN important memorandum has been issued at Aldershot relative to the practical instruction of the Army in field firing. In accordance with the new musketry regulations about to be issued, "field firing" at all stations where suitable ground may be reported by general officers commanding to be available will, with the approval of his Royal Highness the Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief, be practised, in lieu of the ordinary dismounted practice with horses and "range skirmishing" by the trained soldiers of Cavalry and Infantry, on certain principles set forth. The ground selected is not, if possible, to be on measured ranges, where the men can have any clue to the distances at which the objects they are to fire at will be put up. In order that the safety of the public may be insured, special arrangements are to be made for keeping the ground by a cordon of vedettes or sentries extended at a safe distance on each flank to at least 2,000 yards in rear of the objects to be fired at. The objects to represent the enemy will be "dummies" made of rod iron, covered with condemned sheeting or similar material available, showing a surface of 14in. by 10in. to represent men in shelter trench; screens 2ft. by 6ft. high, the latter more or less inclined according to the cover the ground affords, made of mats covered with paper or of cheap calico, &c., to represent closed supports and reserves respectively. Fascines on trestles may represent guns, and dummies or stuffed figures the gunners working them in pits, in the open, or behind the crest of a hill, as considered by the Artillery officers on the spot to be most suitable to the intention of the position taken up. Screens 9ft. by 9ft. will represent limbers, wagons, or cavalry. The dummies and screens, &c., are to be painted so as to be as visible to the firers as a real enemy would be. The officer commanding the station will either himself be present, superintending generally, and act as umpire, or should this be impossible, detail another superior officer for this duty. At single corps stations a "post," as it would be occupied by an enemy, and at large stations a "position," will be prepared by officers as objects to be fired at. The locality of such "posts" or "positions" will, if possible, be changed for the practice of such regiments as may have during previous firing gained any clue to the distances. The period of the year for the execution of field firing is to be annually determined by commanding officers of stations before any of the troops commence their annual course of firing for the season, and reported through Deputy-Assistant Adjutant-Generals for Musketry for the approval of general officers commanding divisions and districts, consideration being given to the wishes of the several regimental commanding officers, the progress of the troops and to its being possible to exercise all or as many as possible of the troops and companies of the different regiments at each station without entailing a second general suspension of the annual target practice. The distances at which fire will be opened and closed are left to the discretion of the officer commanding on the spot, according to the degree of skill the troops have gained and the nature of the ground. In wooded countries the distances will necessarily be very limited, but in open ground the several stages of an attack should be considered and the fire broken as follows, to suit the requirements of actual service:—First stage, from the extreme practical range to about 600 yards; second stage, from about 600 yards to about 400 yards; third stage, from about 400 yards to about 200 yards. Except in wooded localities, the troops should not advance firing much nearer to the "position" or "posts" than 200 yards. All the executive commands are to be given by the officer who would command in field service. The attack is to be carried out in "attack formation" as laid down for infantry. Cavalry will always act dismounted, their horses being kept on the ground as on service; their attack should be made as if driving in an outpost, occuping or defending a bridge or other post, as covering the retirement of a force, dislodging guns, or in any other way the circumstances of the ground, &c., may show to be calculated to give practical instruction. Twenty rounds per man in the infantry and ten rounds in the cavalry will annually be expended in this practice. To prevent overcrowding in the fighting line consequent on being reinforced, those men whose ammunition becomes expended during the advance will fall out as if wounded. The total number of hits separately shown for the infantry, guns, and squadrons represented, the rounds fired at each stage, the distances estimated during the several stages of firing, and as subsequently ascertained to be correct, will be recorded by the officer superintending, without reference to the number of hits on particular dummies or screens. The summaries ordered for range skirmishing may be used. The value of the shooting will be estimated by the percentage of hits to rounds fired. The firing should commence, first stage, by trial shots, and continued in the most deliberate manner; the control the company officers exercise over their men should be constantly tested by the superintending officer. Too much pains to prevent waste of ammunition and a hurried, objectless fire cannot be given. Oblique or converging fire may be practised with advantage. Volleys by sections or half-sections may be fired during the first stage, if desired. Though no attempt should be made to compare the shooting at one station with that at another, as the conditions will seldom be equal, every encouragement should be given to create rivalry between companies or regiments at the same station, with the same umpire, distances, and objects. Each regiment will furnish a return, illustrated by a sketch eight inches to a mile of the ground on which the field firing was carried out, in which the "post" or "position" attacked, the mode of attack adopted, the result for each stage, and for the whole firing, and all other points of interest, will be described for submission to the Field-Marshall Commanding-in-Chief.

BOMBAY.

THE following programme of music will be played by the Band of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles at the Apollo Bandar this evening (weather permitting):—

March	Bartholomaus.
Overture	La Fille du Regiment — Donizetti.
Selection	La Gazza Ladra — Rossini.
Waltz	Wiener Kinder — Strauss.
Polka	Leopoldstadter — Strauss.
Galop	Friedens Jubel — Kuhner.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

THE amount of cash held in the reserve treasury of the Government of India on the 18th Sept. was Rs. 2,93,76,245-15-10.

THE Vehar Lake.—The height of water in the Vehar Lake for the week ending Saturday, 13th inst., was 59 feet and 1 tenths; total rainfall up to date 73 inches and 78 cents. In the corresponding week last year it was 59 feet; total rainfall up to date 100 inches and 45 cents.

TENT-PEGGING AND TILTING.—There will be a tent-pegging and tilting tournament on the *maidan* opposite the Gymkhana to-morrow evening, commencing at half-past 5, in which gentlemen of the Gymkhana are requested to take part. Afterwards there will be a polo ball race in heats, one hundred and fifty yards out, round a flag and back through a goal, the first man, pony, and ball in together, to win.

A SUMMARY SUIT.—At the High Court yesterday, a suit was heard before Mr. Justice Bayley, in which Ahmedbhoy Hubibbhoy claimed Rs. 5,000 from Dinshaw Framjee Wadia on a promissory note dated 28th April, 1879. His Lordship gave a decree for the plaintiff for the amount claimed, with interest and costs. Mr. Manker, instructed by Mr. Janardhun, appeared for the plaintiff.

CARRYING EXCESS PASSENGERS.—Bhugwan Bhowjee, tindal of a *muchwa*, was yesterday fined Rs. 10 by Mr. C. P. Cooper for carrying a greater number of passengers in his boat than he was licensed to carry.

A SUSPICIOUS CHARACTER.—Govind Syajee was yesterday sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment by Mr. C. P. Cooper for being found loitering between sunset and sunrise at Dongree Dungri Street, and failing to render a satisfactory account of himself, he being a reputed thief.

FATAL ACCIDENTS.—A Coroner's inquest was held yesterday at the J. J. Hospital on view of the body of a Hindu girl, named Gomtee, who on the evening previous overbalanced herself whilst reaching over the parapet wall of a balcony on the second storey of a house in Patton Street, and fell to the ground, fracturing her skull. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.—Another inquest was held yesterday at the *morgue*, Kamathipura, on view of the body of a Hindu lad, named Sadoo Bhicajee, who was on that morning accidentally knocked down on the Gowalia Tank Road by a brougham and horse belonging to Mr. Pigot, and died soon after. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

THE KURRACHEE KHOJA MURDER CASE.—Complaints have been made regarding the three Khojas charged with abetting the murder of Lallen Alladeen at Kurrachee, being confined in "condemned cells"—cells in which men awaiting execution are placed. It is a maxim of British law, that every man is to be considered innocent of any offence laid to his charge until he is declared guilty by a jury of his peers. The reverse maxim appears to hold good in the mofussil, where everything apparently is turned topsy-turvey. The full manual for the guidance of all authorities in the mofussil provides for the confinement in "condemned cells" of men awaiting trial for murder or abetment of murder; as such is the law, absurd as it may be, it is useless saying anything further on the subject.—*Beacon.*

OFFICERS CHARGED WITH ASSAULT.—An information has been laid by Harbour Constable Mountain against Lieutenants Fitzgerald and Edwards, of H. M.'s 66th Regt. It appears that on the night of the 12th instant, there was a dispute between these gentlemen and some boatmen at Kemaree about boat-hire; and, on Constable Mountain interfering, both officers assaulted him severely, and then jumped into a carriage. Mountain somehow managed to get on the coach-box, and directed the gharrywalla to drive to the Foujdary; but on reaching there, the officers directed the man to drive to the Kurrachee Jail, where they coolly ordered the Marshal, Mr. Twells, to take charge of Constable Mountain. This of course the Marshal could not do, and after hearing what each had to say, he suggested to the officers to drive home, which, after some consideration, they did; and the constable went to the Civil Hospital and had his wounds dressed.—*Kurrachee Gazette.*

THE ANNUAL INSPECTION OF THE POONA VOLUNTEERS.—We hear that His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief has decided that the annual inspection of the Poona Detachment of the Bombay Volunteers shall take place next Friday evening, on the open plain adjoining His Excellency's residence, on the Bund Road, the same evening that His Excellency and Mrs. Warre give a *fete* to the children of all the European schools in Camp. As we already know, the members of both G and H Companies are in good trim for this their second annual inspection, and it is to be hoped that the members will muster very strongly, not only on account of the capitation grant, but to show their zeal for the service, and the interest they have inveriably taken in the Volunteer movement. His Excellency the Governor and staff, and a large number of our military officers and ladies, have signified their intention of being present on this festive occasion. We learn that His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief and Mrs. Warre entertain our Volunteers also. It is expected that the College Band under the able direction of Captain Cooke will be present.—*Deccan Herald.*

DISTRIBUTION OF SHOOTING PRIZES.—After the opening of the Soldiers' Industrial Exhibition at Poona on Monday, an adjournment was made to a tent outside, where an address from the Commander-in-Chief, in which he referred to the great advantages which accrued to the army at large from good shooting; and especially urged on officers with native regiments the great necessity for taking pains with their men's instruction in this important part of their duties, as he said if trouble was taken by the officers the men were quick to learn, in proof of which he cited instances, in which during the recent Presidency meeting, a score of 34 out of a possible 35 N. L. made a "highest possible," and another of the 23rd N. L. L. a score of 34 out of a possible 35. Mrs. Warre graciously gave away the various prizes with an appropriate word for each. The several competitors were applauded. After the prizes for the Presidency meeting had been awarded, Mrs. Warre, at the request of Col. Laughton, the President, gave away the prizes gained at the meeting of the Poona Rifle Club. In his opening address the Commander-in-Chief had especially remarked on the great assistance Lieut. Adam Smith, of the B. V. R. C., had rendered the Club as Secretary since its commencement.—*Id.*

RIFLE SHOOTING.

THE prizes offered by the Southern India Rifle Association to be competed for by efficient Volunteers throughout India will be shot for by members of the Bombay Corps who desire to join in the contest on Friday and Tuesday next at Colaba. The distances to be shot at are 500 and 600 yards. The conditions of the match this year will allow of entries being made on the ground; but it would save time and trouble if all who intend to shoot would send in their names previously to Captain Wyer (care of Messrs. Wallace & Co.,) who has kindly undertaken the duties of local Secretary.

ARREST OF A NOTORIOUS COINER.

A NOTORIOUS coiner, who for several months past carried on his nefarious trade almost in the heart of Calcutta, was last Thursday night arrested by Inspector Alexander Hogg, of the Colootollah thannah, in his dwelling-house in Halliday-street. The prisoner now under arrest goes by the name of James Francis. He is about 65 years of age, miserable to look at, and is a native of Madras. He was some years ago convicted in England for the same offence, and was transported to Australia for a period of ten years. At the expiration of his term, he took employment as groom and came down to Calcutta a little over six months ago. Engaging a house in Amherst-street, he started his old trade afresh, but about two days ago shifted into the Colootollah section, where he thought he would be more secure. He seems, however, to have made an unlucky hit. Inspector Hogg, who months ago, we may say almost as soon as he stepped on those shores, knew his antecedents, kept a watchful eye over him and his movements till on the night in question, attired in the garb of a Moulvie, he sallied forth and reached a plot of ground on which stood a cluster of huts occupied by a number of poor people. The Inspector entered it, passed through, accompanied by two smart native officers in undress, and took up his position in a kitchen which adjoins Francis' room. The native officers were likewise posted in two other parts of the hut from whence they could command a full view of all that was going on in the room occupied by the coiner. For upwards of two hours each kept his ground, amusing themselves by watching proceedings"; coin was turned out of a mould made of plaster of Paris, satisfactorily scrutinized and laid aside. Ultimately the coiner was disturbed by a noise made by one of the native officers who had begun to find his position uncomfortable. Francis at once jumped up, but before he had time to look about him, he found himself in the firm grasp of Hogg. He nevertheless struggled and did succeed in picking up the coins, to make which he had laboured so assiduously for two hours uninterruptedly. The hand which held them was firmly secured till the arrival of the neighbours, when he was made to open it and expose the coins to view. These, together with the implements and appliances used, were secured by the officers, who also searched and found other coins in a crude state, requiring only the finishing touches. A few coins which had already passed this ordeal were also found, and to look at them one could hardly tell them from the genuine thing. Inspector Hogg, from information received, next proceeded to the house of one Joseph Ancello, also a Madrasee, of about the same age, and confronting him with Francis, enquired if he knew him. Ancello replied in the negative, whereupon his house was searched and some copper coins in an unfinished state were found. He (Ancello) then said that Francis had, one day when on a visit at his house, made and left them there. For his connection with Francis being thus established, he too was taken into custody. Both now await their trial.—*Statesman.*

THE RUMPA REBELLION.

THE following from one who, as will be seen, has been taking an active part in the operations against the rebels will be read with interest:—

I have been intending to write to you for a long time, and I don't know what excuse I can make for not having written. I can't say Chendriah has intercepted my letters to you, although he has made a bonfire of some of my letters and was going to sacrifice the messengers when he was nearly surprised by ——, who saved them. It is very disagreeable what we have got before us here, all the honor and glory to be obtained most of us have already got the shape of bullets in our carcases, especially are more knocked down with it than the European officers,—and I lost such an opportunity of bagging Chendriah on the 12th of July last which none of us may ever have the like again. For a wonder we got true information of Chendriah being in a village called Sargoodia in a valley,—a wonder I say, because in those days we could get no information. We marched through the most difficult country, cutting our way through jungles in some places, and we got to a village within four miles of Sargoodia, where we confined all the people to their huts and started by moonlight through a ghat: we emerged from the ghat into an open field about 4-30 A.M. We were yet by one mile and a-half distant, when we heard Chendriah with 50 men was putting up that night, but in the open field, 300 yards in front of us, near a shed sat five or six men all wrapped in long white cloths like villagers. Close to them were two ploughs, and the field was only partially ploughed: we could see no arms about them. Thinking they were villagers I extended, intending to surround them in order to obtain information. There was then some confusion among them, running in every direction, some of them away, others followed just as most villagers do at the sight of sepoys, but about twenty-five eventually ran out and made for the jungle close by. We still could not see any arms in their hands until following in the wake of the jungle. I saw two men blowing up their matchlock fires, when I ordered the men to fire, but the jungle was so dense with an undergrowth of bamboo that we could see nothing of most of these, though we followed up the hill a long way on the firing, which lasted about ten minutes. We killed one, caught two and said to have wounded two. Chendriah, it turn out, was one of the five seated outside the shed, and the rest of his army was a little way behind him: he had been expecting ——'s party from the opposite end of the valley and was making tracks the way we came.

Mr. Chendriah cleared away from the Vizag District or rather the Gudian hills, and has been since carrying on his little game at Bakapilly, Peddapore. Chendriah & Co. are very bad shots; one fellow had a shot and missed me at 43 yards, but he was off the rock and skeddadling through the long bamboo grass before I could fire at him; all I saw was the muzzle of the matchlock disappearing from above the rock; the next shot I had at a man, he was whiz past me. I have not a chance at Mr. Chendriah since, but I have been downing about two or three days at a time apprehending rebels who return to their village with their arms to get suplies and see their families. I have surprised some villages very successfully by night, and we have caught so many rebels so that we get plenty of information and have the names of all the gangs. The only parts now the rebels have any footing in is just a portion of the north of Rumpa, which is up. Tamen Dora's men, I hear, are coming in crowds and giving themselves up to Mr. Sullivan, the Commissioner specially appointed to settle this disturbance, or rather to investigate the cause and propose the remedy. I, for the rest who have had much work, have been suffering a great deal lately from fever, with waterproof cloaks, ditto sheets, and in fact every thing wrapped in waterproof; one cannot keep oneself dry in the incessant rain and the damp, and discomfort is not all the hardship we have to put up with the worst. We got not an extra pie for it, while the Police Assistant Superintendents are drawing ten rupees a day while in the hills.—*Madras Times.*

THE RHEA MACHINE COMPETITION.

(*Correspondent, Civil and Military Gazette.*)

SAHARUNPORE, Sept. 17.

LET Rhea fibre form the thread of my discourse. The 15th has come and gone, but the competitors, although stripped and eager, are not yet engaged in the fray—the delay was mainly due to the fact that the 15th was already treading on our heels before the Commissioner arrived that there was no building or "condemned cell" accommodating the numerous machines, which this time being brought forward to do battle for the tempting prize. Happily the Committee had in one of its members Mr

section alone, which, at twopence per mile per ton, gives over a quarter of a million expended on carriage.

The importer do not come to nearly the same quantity as they see, roughly, only one-third of the value of the exports, and being less bulky in their nature require less carriage; but still fifty thousand pounds a year is a fair estimate of the amount paid for transport. This gives traffic returns of three hundred thousand pounds per annum at the present rate, without counting any of the Aleppo trade.

The most immediately important use, to us as a nation, to which the line will be put, is the conveyance of our mails to India; when the time occupied will be so short and the sea distances so small, it is not too much to expect that we shall have two services a week instead of one; this would entail forty-eight thousand train miles being run weekly at a high speed, and for this our Government would have to pay a subsidy. Increase in number of mails and rapidity in transmission will also largely increase the number of letters, so that this subsidy may well be more than is now paid to the Peninsular and Oriental Company for the present antiquated sea route. Ten shillings a train mile would, if these trains were entirely devoted to mails, not be an exceptional price, but if one or two passenger cars were allowed to be attached, perhaps five shillings a mile would be about the amount. This would make the annual subsidy six hundred and twenty thousand pounds, perhaps too large a price in the eyes of our rulers to be paid, and therefore the mails would only run weekly, when the subsidy would be reduced by one-half. As a set-off against this amount must be considered the diminution of the subsidy paid to the P. and O. Company. At all events the carriage of mails should give another one per cent gross revenue, but the greater portion of this would be swallowed up by the increase in working expenses and the necessity of maintaining the line in a fit state for rapid travelling.

Passenger traffic would form a portion of the profits of the line, as the journey between England and India by the Indo-Mediterranean system would be both cheaper and more rapid than the route by the Red Sea, and infinitely more pleasant during the greater part of the year, especially during the seasons usually selected for going out to India and returning.

Light and valuable articles of merchandise will naturally gravitate towards the quickest line, as will also the carriage of parcels and samples. The advantage to our merchants, in receiving, for instance, samples of new season tea a fortnight or three weeks before the possible arrival of any steamer would be great indeed.

The transit of troops and warlike stores cannot be looked upon as a source of revenue, as it would dislocate all ordinary traffic, and only occur in very emergent cases; nevertheless the possession of a third and more rapid route to and from India may prove of inestimable benefit to our country in some vital moment of her national career.

A great blow would be struck at the trade of Poti and Batoum and other ports, on the southern coast of the Black Sea, as produce will always be exported by the quickest and cheapest means of egress, i.e., the railway. Moreover, the advantage of being able to embark merchandize at Tripoli, thereby avoiding the intricate navigation of the Dardanelles and Bosphorus, and the dangers of the storms and bad harbours of the Euxine, will weigh much with the merchant in the choice of route for the conveyance of his goods and in the rate he will have to pay for insurance. Much merchandize which used formerly to be sent to the Black Sea and Mediterranean ports has since the opening of the Suez Canal been exported *via* the Persian Gulf; this, on the opening of the railway, again would tend towards its natural outlet on the Mediterranean. Another great advantage is that the line from Tripoli, to Mosul will be *the* great step towards practically giving Persia a port on the Mediterranean. As regards fuel, it can be carried by water from England to Tripoli Baghdad, Bushire, Dilam, and up the Karun to the point where the railway will cross the river, and for the portion between Mosul and Aleppo, coal may be supplied from the mines near Jezerah, the great wool mart. These mines were till lately worked and coal sent down the river by craft to Bhagdad, and was used by the river steamers in preference to English coal, as it could be obtained more cheaply. The rapacity of Turkish officials has so raised the price of this coal, that now it is again displaced by English, but if the mines were worked under proper supervision, coal could be supplied remuneratively at a very low price at Mosul for the use of the locomotives. Wherever coal can be carried by water, there also all materials for construction of the line which have to be imported can be taken by the same means, and the railroad advantageously be begun simultaneously at various points. Much of the country traversed is perfectly well suited for the passage of heavy-wheeled traffic for a portion of the year without anything being done in the way of road-making, and though carriage is at present costly, the more immediately necessary stores could be transported to other spots by camels and mules.

INSURANCES.

SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON,
ESTABLISHED 1710.

INSURANCES effected upon Merchandize, Warehouses, Shops, Dwelling-houses and their contents, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at the current rates.
CLAIMS arranged by the local Agents, and paid with promptitude and liberality.

PEEL, CASSELS & Co., Agents.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY.
FIRE AND MARINE.
CAPITAL—£2,500,000.

THE above Company INSURES almost EVERY DESCRIPTION of PROPERTY and risks at the usual Rates.

WALLACE & Co., Agents,
2, Parsee Bazaar Street, Bombay.

THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.
FIRE AND LIFE.

Year ending December, 1878.

ANNUAL INCOME	£1,568,070
FIRE RESERVE	£1,300,000
LIFE AND ANNUITY RESERVE	£3,012,711
TOTAL INVESTED FUNDS	£6,126,443

FIRE INSURANCES GRANTED ON THE MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

NEW REDUCED LIFE RATES FOR INDIA.
IN view of the improved conditions of residence in India the rates for Life Insurance have been entirely remodelled, and will now be found to compare very favorably with any other First Class Office. Under the new arrangements some very great advantages are offered to insurers.
For Tables and Prospectus, apply to

BITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

HOTELS.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL AND PINTO'S HOTEL MATHERAN.

MR. J. C. PINTO, the Proprietor of the both Hotels, begs to inform the Public that the above Hotels will be OPENED from 1st October next, to VISITORS. There are seven separate Bungalows attached to the Hotels well adapted for Families, for whose comfort every care is taken. The Hotels are well situated, occupy a central position, and are therefore very conveniently placed within the reach of several POINTS. They are also nearest to the Mahalaxmi and in a breezy locality under the shade of large trees, which diminish the glare and keep the extensive compound always fresh and cool, making it ESPECIALLY AGREEABLE in the WARM WEATHER Mr. Pinto undertakes to look after Bungalows on the Hill at a charge of Rs. 30 per annum. "FARBUL" HOUSE TO LET for October. Rent Rs. 300 for the season.

NOTICES.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE—Best known Remedy or Indigestion, Liver Complaints, and all Functional Derangements.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE is extensively used in the Army and Navy, and highly recommended by the Medical Faculty.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE—Only Reliable Remedy for Nervousness, Nervous Debility, Lassitude, Loss of Power, Depression, Female Complaints, Pimples, Premature Decline, etc.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE—Beware of a worthless and Injurious Imitation of Dr. Bright's (The Only Genuine) Phosphodyne.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE is Sold by All Medicine Vendors Throughout the Globe.

HUGHES'S LOCOMOTIVE AND TRAMWAY ENGINE WORKS, LIMITED
4, COPTHALL BUILDINGS, LONDON, AND FALCON WORKS, LOUGHBOROUGH, ENGLAND.
TRAMWAY STEAM ENGINE
FIRST MEDAL, PARIS, 1878,
Shows no Steam or Smoke, and is noiseless. The only Engine as yet allowed on Tramways in England.
COLLIERY and TANK LOCOMOTIVES of all kinds.
TRAMWAY CARS AND TRAMWAY FITTINGS.
Special care and attention is given to this department.

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING.
ENGRAVING, &c.
VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order at moderate prices.
Also,
WOODCUTS of every description engraved at shortest notice and at moderate prices.
Specimens may be seen at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.
THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay Baroda and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.
The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native Languages.
The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.
Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel-keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the Public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.
There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcement at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.
And as nearly ALL TRAVELLERS ARRIVING IN INDIA NOW LAND AT BOMBAY, and proceed by the G. I. P. or B. B. and C. I. Railways to their destinations, placards exhibited at the different stations on those lines are every day becoming more and more valuable as means of bringing the Advertisers' business to the notice of the Public.
Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed in an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the Public.
Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be Printed at the "Bombay Gazette Press."

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.
HEAD OFFICE,
PARIS.

SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL £2,200,000
RESERVE FUND £800,000

LONDON BANKERS.
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
MESSRS. C. J. HAMBRO & SON.
London Office, 52, Threadneedle Street, E. C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.
LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted home through the Bank.

F. VOUILLON, Acting Manager.
1, Rampart Row, W.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID UP CAPITAL ..... Dollars 5,000,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Dollars 1,400,000

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.
BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened and Interest allowed: Fixed Deposits received on the following terms, viz.:—
Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal. Interest at 5 per cent. per annum.
6 do. do. do. 4 do.
For shorter periods special arrangements can be made on terms to be ascertained on application.
All letters to be addressed, and remittances made payable to the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.

G. E. NOBLE, Agent.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

BASS'S BEER, bottled by STONE and SONS, FOR SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned.
LYON & Co.
Bombay, 16th September 1879.

FOR SALE,
CLARET IN WOOD AND CASES.

Montferrant Claret of 46 to 50 Galls. Hhd.		Rs. 170
St. Emilion	do. do.	„ 220
St. Julion	do. do.	„ 275
Medoc per dozen quarts		„ 10
St. Julien	do.	„ 18
Margaux	do.	„ 25

BRANDY IN CASES.

Cognac Vieux per dozen	Rs. 18
Cognac Champagne do.	„ 20

Enquire at Messrs. DESCHAMPS & Co.,
Parsee Bazar Street, Elphinstone Circle.

KINAHAN'S L.L. WHISKY.
THE CREAM of OLD IRISH WHISKIES pure, mild, delicious and very wholesome. Universally recommended by the medical profession.
KINAHAN & CO.
Wholesale Depot, 20 Great Titchfield Street, } London.
Export Depot, 33, Commercial Street, }
CAUTION.—Any person imitating the seal cork or labels, or fraudulently filling old bottles will be rigorously prosecuted. Information will be thankfully received by
CHARLES DAY & Co., The Sole Export Agents.
17, Water Lane, London.

CUTLER, PALMER AND CO.,
SOLE AGENTS IN BOMBAY FOR
READ BROTHERS, BOTTLERS, LONDON.
BASS'S PALE ALE.
GUINNESS'S STOUT.

Neither the Brewers nor the Bottlers have spared any trouble or cost to make these renowned Beers the finest in the World.
Both capital and skill are allied to make them standards of excellence.

NET CASH. CREDIT.
Rs. a. Rs. a.
In casks of 3 doz. qts. ..per doz 5 12..6 0 } Duties included.
In casks of 6 doz. pts. ..per doz. 4 0..4 4 }

"BULL DOG" MARK—CAUTION.
Read Brothers of London, the sole originators and duly registered joint-owners of this Bottling mark beg purchasers of "BULL DOG" ale or stout to see that their name is on the labels otherwise it is NOT bottled by them as it always has been.
ORDERS FOR this Presidency must be addressed only to the undersigned.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co., Sole Agents.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., FOR SALE at the Godowns of the Undersigned:—

* CLARETS:—FROM H. AND C. BALARESQUE, BORDEAUX.

Chateau de Prands	Rs.	16 per case of 2 doz. pints.
Do.	„	14 per doz. Qts.
Les Canons	„	18 per doz. Qts.
Do. do.	„	20 per case of 2 doz. pints.
Chateau Leoville	„	20 per doz. Qts.
Do. Lafitte	„	25 „

STILL HOCKS:—FROM G. M. PABSTMANN SOHN, MAYENCE.

Laubenheimer	Rs.	17 per doz. Qts.
Do.	„	20 per case of 2 doz. pints.
Gelsenheimer	„	18 per doz. Qts.
Do.	„	21 per case of 2 doz. pints.
Liebfraumilch	„	23 per doz. Qts.
Do.	„	26 per case of 2 doz. pints.
Steinwein	„	23 per doz. Qts.
Hochheimer	„	28 „
Ruedesheimer	„	28 „
Do.	„	31 per case of 2 doz. pints.
Marcobrunner	„	32 per doz. Qts.
Do.	„	35 per case of 2 doz. pints.
Queen Victoria Berg	„	38 per doz. Qts.

BEER:—

IND COOPE & Co.'s PALE ALE	Rs.	5 per doz. Qts.
Norway Pale Ale	„	5-8 per doz. Qts.
Kronunacher Export Beer	„	6-4 per doz. Qts.

* CHAMPAGNE:—

Eugene Oliequot's Carte Blanche	Rs.	40 per doz Qts.
Ditto ditto	„	42 per case of 2 doz. pints.
Heidsicks & Co.'s Dry Monopole	„	56 per doz. Qts.
Ditto ditto	„	58 per case of 2 doz. pints.
F. Giesler & Co.'s *Champagne*	Rs.	55 „

* BRANDY:—

Boulestin & Co.'s * Cognac	„	20 per doz. Qts.
F. Dussaudier & Co.'s „	„	22 „
Fromy and Rogéo's ***	„	39 „

CALIFORNIAN FRUITS.
Grapes, Rs. 12 per dozen tins.
CALIFORNIAN JELLIES.
Strawberry, Red Currants, Quince, Raspberry, Grape, Rs. 12½ per doz. tins.
GERMAN SAUSAGES.

Blutwurst	as Rs.	13-8 rs. per doz. tins,
Leberwurst	„	15 „
Cervelawurst	„	16-8 as. „
Gerat-ne Sausiscbeu	„	19-8 as. „
Finest German Asparagus	„	24 „

SPECIAL TERMS TO REGIMENTAL MESSES, CLUBS, CO-OPERATIVE STORES, &c.
Outstation Orders should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.
* * * Marked with an asterisk * carry a discount of 10 per cent. if cash accompanies the order.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Rampart Row, Fort.
Bombay, 12th Aug. 1879.

For Sale at this Office.
A BOOK-BINDERS' SAW-BENCH. This Machine is for sawing the backs of Books and it is arranged for foot or steam power. It contains seven Circular saws and various-sized Washers for changing every quarter of an inch.

For Sale at this Office, under the authority of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce.
THE AMENDED FORM OF BILL OF LADING for Steamers from BOMBAY to LIVERPOOL via the SUEZ CANAL, as sanctioned by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, at their Meeting on the 28th August 1879. Price per 100 Copies, Rs. 4; 50 Copies, Rs. 2-8; 25 Copies, Rs. 1-4 and for six in Copy, One Anna.

WELL WORTHY OF NOTICE AS A CERTAIN CURE
FOR Bilious and Liver Complaints, Indigestion, Wind, Spasms, Foul Breath, Nervous Depression, Irritability, Lassitude, Loss of Appetite, Dyspepsia, Heartburn, Sour Risings, Flatulence, Lowness of Spirits with sensation of fullness at the pit of the Stomach, Giddiness, Dizziness of the Eyes, &c.
DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS & LIVER PILLS STAND UNRIVALLED.
As a General Family Aperient Medicine they have no equal, being mild in their operation, and grateful to the Stomach, they give a healthy tone and vigour to the different secretions, causing the necessary organs of the Stomach and Liver to resume their activity, thus restoring the appetite, promoting digestion, and strengthening the whole system.
They can be taken at any time without restraint from business or pleasure, hence they are a most valuable domestic medicine. Heads of households should always have a box of these Pills by them, to resort to on any slight occasion of ailing on the part of those under their charge, as by paying attention to the regular action of the Stomach, Liver and Bowels, many a severe illness is avoided or mitigated. They will be found in slight cases by a single dose to restore health to the body, with a happy frame of mind.
Prepared only by W. Lambert, 1A, Vere Street, London, W., England, In Bottles ONLY, 1s, 1½d. and 2s. 9d. Sold by all Chemists.
IMPORTANT CAUTION.—Be sure to ask for "Dr. Scott's Bilious and Liver Pills," in a green bottle, wrapped in green paper, and having the name and address,
WILLIAM LAMBERT,
8, King William Street, Charing Cross,
Engraved on the Government Stamp. Do not, therefore purchase without seeing the Government Stamp over the cork of the bottle.

MOLLER'S COD LIVER OIL
AGAIN RECEIVED AT
THE PARIS EXHIBITION, 1878,
THE ONLY HIGHEST PRIZE—THE ONLY GOLD MEDAL, amongst 43 competitors.

MOLLER'S COD LIVER OIL.—Dr. E. H. Taddock, M. D. &c., says in his *Vade Mecum*—"The Oil we invariably recommend for its easy assimilation and high nutritive value, is Moller's."
MOLLER'S COD LIVER OIL.—From the Home for Sick Children, Red car, Thomas W. S. Locke, Esq., Admiralty Surgeon, writes—"I can bear testimony to the purity of Moller's Oil, which I have now used for some three years. In comparing the Oil supplied by Mr. Moller with that used previously, I cannot but be struck with the few cases in which the stomach refuses to tolerate the Oil, a great desideratum in an institution where so many cases of scrofula are admitted. I can confidently recommend Mr. Moller's Oil as of exceptional purity and of great dietetic value."
"MOLLER'S COD LIVER OIL is, in my opinion, unquestionably *the* best—immeasurably superior to the brown oil—more palatable and far more efficacious."—W. Domett Stone, Esq., M. D., Physician to the Finsbury and to the Western and General Dispensaries, &c., &c.
MOLLER'S COD LIVER OIL received
The Only Gold Medal, at the
Paris Exhibition, 1878, making the
FOURTEENTH PRIZE which alone
MOLLER'S COD LIVER OIL has gained in competition with all other makers throughout the world since the London Exhibition 1862.
HEAD OFFICE: CHRISTIANIA, NORWAY; BRANCH OFFICES: 621, OXFORD ST., LONDON, W.C.; FACTORIES: STAMSUND AND KABELVAAG, LOFOTEN ISLANDS, NORWAY.
THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

In consequence of spurious imitations of
LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE,
which are calculated to deceive the Public, Lea and Perrins have adopted A NEW LABEL, bearing their Signature,
LEA & PERRINS,
which is placed on every bottle of WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE, and without which none is genuine.
Ask for LEA & PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle and Stopper. Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen throughout the World.

MRS. LAKE,
MILLINER, DRESS-MAKER, SILK-MERCER, AND LADIES' OUTFITTER
CONSTANT SUPPLIES OF MILLINERY, &c., RECEIVED "OVERLAND."
A large STOCK of GOODS always on hand to select from.
ESTIMATES FOR MAKING UP DRESSES, &c., ON APPLICATION.
WEDDING and MOURNING Orders carefully and promptly attended to.
Estimates supplied for "WEDDING TROUSSEAUX."
Do. Do. for "MOURNING."
Price Lists on application.
Orders from Out-stations should be accompanied by a Remittance, or reference for Payment in Bombay.

MRS. LAKE,
UXBRIDGE HOUSE,
No. 7, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY.

HOMEWARD BOUND PASSENGERS
AND
TRAVELLERS
to all parts of the World supplied with every requisite of the best quality at greatly reduced prices.

	Rs.	a.
Deck Suits	Rs. 22	25 0
Sleeping Do.	„ 5-12	to 15 14
Overcoats, Warm		35 0
Ulsters, Warm		47 14
Cardigan Jackets		7 14
Pyjamas	each	2 8
Rugs, Long, Whitney		14 9
Maude, Scotch		22 0
Shirts { Best Flannel	each	7 14
Shirts { Oxford Cloth	„	5 4
Shirts { White or French		1 2
Dressing Gowns		8 8
Cambric Handkerchiefs	doz.	4 6
Lounge Caps	each	1 12
Felt Hats, all Shapes		7 0
Tweed Hats		4 0
Gauze Merino Bantams		3 0
Hat Guards	each	0 6
Sun Umbrellas		6 2
Air Pillows and Cushions		6 2
Linen Collars, the Best		5 12
Hat Cases		8 12
Cotton Socks	doz.	7 14
Warm Merino Socks	doz.	13 2
Warm Undervests	each	5 4
Warm Drawers	„	5 4

	Rs.	a.
Warm Mufflers		1 0
Warm Gloves		1 10
Warm Mittens		1 0
Scarfs for Pin		0 14
Linen Faced Collars		0 10
„ „ Cuffs		1 2
„ „ Fronts		0 14
Overland Chairs		8 6
Rug Straps		2 4
Cloth Brushes		1 2
Nail Brushes		0 8
Hair Brushes		0 8
Silk Umbrellas		10 0
Cabin Travelling Baths		35 0
Brace		1 6
Fitted Hilde Dressing Bags		57 0
Slippers	from	3 8
Leather Purses		3 0
„ Wallets		3 8
Bank Note Cases		8 10
Money Belts		4 4
Sovereign Boxes		2 10

	Rs.	a.
Courier Bags		7 8
Carpet Bags		7 14
Hide Hand Bags		4 12
Bags for Soiled Linen		4 12
Boat Overland Trunks		24 0
Railway Portmanteaus		14 0
Bath Sponges		3 0
Sponge Bags		1 8
Hair Brushes and Comb in Case		9 4
Marine Soap		0 6
Soap Boxes		1 8
Tooth Powder		1 0
Eau de Cologne		0 14
Air Tight Cases		20 0
Solid Leather Rivited Trunks		70 0
Canvas Shoes		5 12

HOAR AND CO.,
THE TRAVELLERS' KIT HOUSE, BOMBAY.
3, RAMPART ROW,

ESTABLISHED 1820.
(By Appointment)
C. LAZARUS & CO.,
(INCORPORATED WITH SHEARWOOD AND CO.)
CABINET MAKERS, UPHOLSTERERS, BILLIARD-TABLE MANUFACTURERS, & GENERAL FURNISHING CONTRACTORS.
58, 59, 60, & 61 BENTINCK STREET, & 2, DALHOUSIE SQUARE, CALCUTTA.
SOUNDY & CO., AGENTS, BOMBAY.

BILLIARD TABLES.
THE undoubted and established superiority of C. L. & Co.'s Billiard Tables is amply proved by the constant and increasing demand for them, showing that they are really the only tables now appreciated in India. This success is due to the steadfast efforts C. L. & Co. have always exerted to supply their constituents with really trustworthy and reliable articles at as moderate a price as is compatible with good workmanship and material. The generous and liberal support extended to C. L. & Co., for upwards of half a century, is sufficient proof that their endeavours to render satisfaction have been appreciated by a critical and discerning public.
While the superiority of C. L. & Co.'s Billiard Tables has been universally admitted in India, yet the difficulties and risks of transport have hitherto prevented their friends in Bombay from largely availing themselves of the undoubted advantages offered by C. L. & Co.
Now, however, C. L. & Co. beg to intimate to their patrons in the Western Presidency, that they have made arrangements which will enable them to offer their Billiard Tables at the same prices in Bombay as in Calcutta. A Branch Agency, under the management of Messrs. SOUNDY and Co. has been established at No. 22, Rampart Row, where Billiard Tables of C. Lazarus and Co.'s manufacture are arranged for sale; and while thanking their constituents for the patronage hitherto extended to their Firm, C. L. and Co. venture to express a hope that, with the increased facilities now offered, their manufactures will be as well known in Bombay as they are already in other parts of India.

BILLIARD CUSHIONS.
C. Lazarus and Co. always keep on hand a large stock of their new and improved COMBINATION EXPRESS Billiard Cushions which can be fitted to any table, the exact length and breadth of the slate-bed being the only information required.
Old Billiard Cushions, if the woodwork is in good condition, can be renewed on the new COMBINATION EXPRESS principle, thereby making an old table as good as new.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.
C. Lazarus and Co. guarantee the SAFE ARRIVAL of their Billiard Tables at any Station in India. Should any breakage occur in transit, C. L. and Co. agree to make good the loss without further charge.

BILLIARD LAMPS.
The six-light telescopic lamp, on the duplex principle, to burn kerosine oil, as adapted by C. L. & Co., is the best Billiard lamp ever introduced.
C. L. & Co. have always on hand a large assortment of Billiard, Pool and Pyramid Balls, in Ivory or "Patent Celluloid," Billiard Cloth, of the finest quality only, Cues, Tips, Chalks, Cement and every requisite for the Billiard Room.

C. LAZARUS & CO.,
Bentinck Street, Calcutta.
SOUNDY & Co., Agents, Bombay.

GRIFFITHS' PATENT WHITE
OR
OXY-SULPHIDE OF ZINC PAINT,
MANUFACTURED BY
GRIFFITHS, FLETCHER, & BERDOE,
LIVERPOOL, LONDON, AND CHARLTON, (KENT).
Covers 125 per cent. more than Oxide Zinc.
Covers 100 per cent. more than White Lead.
It retains its Whiteness under all conditions.
A Red Heat will not destroy it.
Will never Blister.
Is Non-poisonous—Has no Smell.
Has no Chemical Action upon Metals.

The Patent Zinc White, or substitute for Lead, invented and patented by Mr. Thomas Griffiths, of Oxton, Liverpool, received the highest possible praise at the Meetings of "The Society of Arts and Manufactures," London, and "The Social Science Congress."

THE Manufacture of "GRIFFITHS' PATENT WHITE" formed the subject of a lecture at the Society of Arts in the Spring of 1877, and has been reported upon by the leading scientific Chemists, Paint Merchants, Decorators, &c., &c.; was brought before the International Congress of Hygiene, at Paris, in August 1878, by Professor Lutschaunig and Dr. Phipson; and in the same month before the British Association, in Dublin; in October, a paper was read upon it at the Social Science Congress in Cheltenham, by Dr. Bartlett; and it was the subject of a paper read during the session of 1878 of the Paris Academy of Science. At the Paris International Exhibition, 1878, the highest distinction which was conferred upon paints, viz.: The only Silver Medal, was awarded to it, and at the Sanitary Institute of Great Britain it obtained The only Medal. It has been most favourably reported on in the "Lancet," "Engineering," "Engineer," "Builder," "Architect," "Chemical News," "Sanitary Record," "Society of Arts Journal," "Scientific American," "Journal of Chemical Society," "Moniteur," "L'Exposition de Paris," "Lloyd's Official List," "New York Tribune," "New York Times," "Comptes-Rendus," of the French Academy of Science, &c., &c. Copies of any of the above reports can be had on application; also samples for trial.
So great has been the demand for it since its introduction, that the proprietors, who were producing about 25 TONS PER WEEK in Liverpool, have been compelled to purchase Extensive Works in London, where they can manufacture about 50 TONS PER WEEK. They have also had to secure sufficient room to increase the production to 200 tons weekly, making them the largest producers of White Pigment in Europe.
PROFESSOR PHIPSON says: "It is one of the most ingenious and useful discoveries of modern times."
GRIFFITHS' PATENT NEW ZINC WHITE is at present used by the English, German and other Governments as well as large private firms.
Full reports from the highest scientific authorities in the kingdom, gratis, on applying to any Agents of the "Silicate Paint Company," Liverpool, London, or Charlton. The following are a few who have reported on this new pigment:—
PROFESSOR BARFF, M.A., Lecturer on Paint and Colours to Society of Arts, Chemist to Royal Academy, &c.
JOHNSON & SONS, Assayers to Bank of England, H.M. Mint, Council of India, &c.
PROFESSOR LUTSCHAUNIG, Liverpool Assay Office.
DR. PHIPSON, Fellow of Chemical Societies of London, Paris, and Antwerp; and of Royal Society of Natural Sciences, Brussels.
H. C. BARTLETT, Ph. D., F.C.S., Analytical Chemist, London.
T. A. BRITTEN, Surveyor to Metropolitan Board of Works.
C. H. TOZER, Decorator, and other Practical Men in the trade.
For full particulars apply to
F. HARLEY & Co., CALCUTTA,
JOHN CRUDDAS & Co., BOMBAY,
Or any Agent of the Silicate Paint Company.

BOURNE AND SHEPHERD,
PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTISTS,
No. 10, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY,
(Near the Esplanade Hotel.)
ALSO AT
CALCUTTA AND SIMLA.
STUDIO FOR PORTRAITURE OPEN DAILY
FROM 9 A.M. TILL 4 P.M.
INDIAN SCENERY.

Messrs. BOURNE and SHEPHERD'S collection of Photographs of Indian Scenery is the LARGEST and BEST existing.
These Photographs represent Scenes in Cashmere, N.W. Provinces, the principal Hill Sanitaria, the snowy ranges of the Himalayas, Neilgherries, Southern India, Ceylon, Calcutta, Bombay Presidency, Rajpootana and Burmah.
RAJPOOTANA.
A handsomely-bound Album containing 30 large Views of Architectural Remains and beautiful Scenery in Rajpootana with copious Letter-press Description by J. Burgess, Esq., F.R.G.S., M.R.A.S. Price per copy Rs. 100.
N.B.—The above volume would be very suitable for presentation to Friends at Home.
COLOURING
Portraits painted in Oil or Water Colour, from the smallest Miniature up to the size of Life.
"CARTES" of European and Anglo-Indian Celebrities, Native Chiefs and Native Characters. Frames, Cases and Album great variety always in stock.
August 1st 1879. 10 Rampart Row.

SALES BY AUCTION.

S. SHRICHRISTNAJEE AND COMPANY.
IMPORTANT TO MILL OWNERS, MANUFACTURERS, AND OTHERS.
Messrs. S. SHRICHRISTNAJEE and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction on the 1st October
(Unless previously disposed of by private contract)
Sale commencing at 2 p.m., at Elphinstone Circle, Fort, in the Godowns of Messrs. Peel, Cassels and Co., the undermentioned machinery:—
1 bundling press (hand and power) quite new, 1 bundling press (hand and power), 1 copying press, 1 yarn bundling press (for hand), 1 yarn bundling press (hand and power), 1 bundling press (hand), 1 paired press, 3 bobbin racks, frame roller, 1 wrap reel, mule roller, gas metre, counter shafts, and pulleys, fly doubling frames, pin and hank winding frame, tangore belts, mats, cork screws, &c., &c.
The above machinery will be on view eight days before the sale. Also catalogues may be had on application to the undersigned.

SALE of very superior and choice oil paintings, oleographs, chromos, and colored photographs in fancy gilt frames, by the best artists.
COME AND SEE.
Don't loose such a splendid opportunity.
To sell without reserve.
Messrs. S. SHRICHRISTNAJEE & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their auction room, on TUESDAY, the 7th October, at 1 p.m., on account and at the risk of the concerned, an invoice of 12 cases pictures, just landed per S.S. Bengal.
Subjects are:—Smash, Pluck, Music Lesson, Detected Letter, Strange Visit, Dreadful Call, Winter in Marks, Concord, Discord, Courtship, Empress of India, Marks, Scenes, English Coast, French Coast, Wetherhorn, Stag at Bay, Winter, Autumn, Happiness, Contemplation, Lake Geneva, On the Midway, Holiday in Switzerland, Holiday in Naples, Brittany, On the Thames, Verona, Lake 4 Canton, Castle on Rhine, Watering Cattle, Swiss Cottage, Falls of Reichenbach, Loch Shun, Farm-house, Border Forest, Master not at Home, Village Girl, Portia, Egyptian Girl, Swiss Mountain Scene, Summer Landscape, Morning on the Hudson, Off Scarbord, Russian Peasant Girl in the Study, Dutch Fishermen, Arched Rock, Isle of Wight, Farm in Shuringen, On Moselle, Loch Sky, Loch Ramaoch New Mown Hay, After Work, Dover, Castle Greifenstein, Interlaken, Please a Penny, Mary Queen of Scots, Kiss for Kiss, Foley Family, Billet Doux, Monks Card Playing, Loves Revels, The Lovers, In the Conservatory, St. Gothards, silent, Motherly Love, Swing, Blackberry Gatherers, Gallantry, Village Belle, Fisherman's Daughter, Does he love me, Ferry Boat, Tripoli, &c., &c.
The paintings is now on view. Also catalogues is ready.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood, French polished, richly carved household furniture, best electro-plated ware, porcelain ware, at No. 24, Sassoon Building, Fort.
On SATURDAY, the 27th instant, Messrs. S. SHRICHRISTNAJEE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, sale commencing at 1 p.m., at above-mentioned place, the whole valuable and handsome furniture, &c., &c., the property of Mrs. Jones, going to England, the same comprising rich glassware, superior earthen ware, and best plated wares, spoons and forks, reading lamps, &c., &c., and handsomely carved French polished, blackwood and teakwood furniture, such as a dining table, sideboard, drawing-room blackwood circular table, camp, safe, and dressing tables, sofa couches, drawingroom, easy, lounge and Madras pattern arm, sideboard, teapoys, whatnot, chiffoniers, toilet stands, Lady's writing table, four post bedsteads, clothes presses, dressing glasses, flower vases, towel horses, baths, dispense and cookroom furniture and utensils, &c., &c.
No catalogues, and the property is on view three days before the sale.

S. SHRICHRISTNAJEE & Co.
Bombay, 24th September 1879.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 4, FORBES STREET.
THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 24th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Cumballa Hill, the valuable and handsome blackwood carved French polished household furniture, four-light hanging argand lamps, large gilt pier glasses on tables with marble tops, a sweet-toned mahogany patent grand square piano by Collard and Collard, four and five light hanging argand lamps, very large gilt pier glasses, rich Brussels carpets, Japanese flower vases, rich table ornaments, large China hall lanterns, handsome iron four posts bedstead with spring mattresses, curtains, &c., &c., clothes and gown presses, dressing and washing tables, dressing and cheval glasses, China bathing tubs, dispense articles, cooking utensils, and very large collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c., &c.
Catalogues are published, and the property is now on view.
N.B.—The plants will be s